# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4979. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

### European Intervention in Crete Again Rejected by Turkey.

### The Grand Duke of Baden's Speech Productive of Uneasiness in Germany.

### Garibaldi's Determination to Move on Rome Unalterable.

### The Report of the Release of the Abyssinian Captives Unfounded.

## CANDIA.

**European Intervention in Cretan Affairs Again Rejected by the Turkish Government.**

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The Sublime Porte has again intimated to the European Powers that it cannot admit of any intervention on their part in the affairs of the Island of Candia, and therefore absolutely declines to adopt the project for a joint Commission of Inquiry.

## GERMANY.

**Renewed Uneasiness in Political Circles.**

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 9.

The speech made by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Diet at Carlsruhe, in which he advocated alliance with the North German Confederation, gives rise again to a feeling of uneasiness in political circles. Fears are entertained that recent complications will be renewed, and that questions may arise which will again disturb the tranquillity of Europe.

## SWITZERLAND.

**The Approaching Peace Congress—Speech of Gen. Garibaldi.**

GENEVA, Monday, Sept. 9.

The delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe.

Gen. GARIBALDI has reached this city from Florence. His reception by his friends and by the citizens of Geneva was most enthusiastic. He made a brief speech, in which he declared that his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, and that the plan of action, though deferred, would soon be carried into effect.

## ABYSSINIA.

**The Report of the Liberation of the British Captives Wholly Unfounded.**

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The report, which reached here from Constantinople, that the British captives in Abyssinia had gained their freedom, proves to be without foundation in fact.

## FRANCE.

**Death of Dr. Veron, the Eminent Publicist.**

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 9—Evening.

Dr. LOUIS DESIRE VERON, the celebrated French publicist, died to-day. He was 69 years of age.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

### Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 9—Noon.

Consols for money....................94 11-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....................73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....................77¼
Erie Railway Shares....................44¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept 9—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for 1862 closed on Saturday evening at 76⅞.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9—2 P. M.

Consols, 94 9-16; Illinois, 77¼; U. S. Bonds, 73¼; Eries, 44¾; Great Western, 22.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 9—Evening.

Consols closed at 9-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds better at......73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....................77¼
Erie Railway Shares....................44¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.21½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 9—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

### Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 9—Noon.

Cotton dull and declined ⅛d.; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands 9⅝d., Middling Orleans at 10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Wheat, 13s. 4d. for White California. Corn, 35s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 50s. Beef, 147s. 6d. Lard, 51s. Pork, 70s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Pot Ashes 31s.; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum —Spirits, 10d.; Refined, 1s. 5d.; Clover seed, 41s.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 9—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. OILS—Whale £40; Sperm, £115; Linseed, £39; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 9—2 P. M.

Cotton and breadstuffs are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has declined to 42s. 6d., Lard has declined to 50s. 9d., Beef has advanced to 150s., Pork has advanced 1s.

PRODUCE—Resin has advanced to 7s. 9d.; for Common Wilmington.

Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 9—Noon.

Petroleum is flat at 52½f. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 9—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed dull with a declining tendency. The following are the authorized closing quotations:
Middling Uplands....................9⅝d.
Middling Orleans....................10⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The breadstuffs market closed firm; Corn advanced to 36s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Wheat; 13s. 4d. for California White; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 3s. 5d.; Peas, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese,50s.; Beef,150s.; Lard,50s. 9d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common 7s. 9d., and Medium, 12s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d. Ashes, 31s., for Pots; Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum, 10d., for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 9—Evening.

All the markets are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 9—Evening.

The Petroleum market is flat and prices are declining. Standard White has fallen 4 francs since last report, and closed at 48f. 50c. ℔ bbl.

## MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

The North German Lloyd's steamship *New-York*, Capt. ERNST, which left New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at this port early this afternoon, and after landing her English passengers, mails and packages, sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 8—Evening.

The Cunard steamship *Palmyra*, Capt. WATSON, from New-York on the 28th of August, arrived here to-day en route to Liverpool.

### Marine Disaster.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, Sept. 8—Evening.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, Capt. WEIR, from New-York Aug. 24, for Bremen, put into this port to-day in distress, having had her main shaft broken.

## *AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.*

**A Visit to Oxford—Sketch of the Town and College.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEART OF OLD ENGLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

My route to the great Musical Festival at Birmingham has taken me into the sweet heart of England, all up the valley of the Thames, until the river which bears the proudest navies in the world, the river upon whose ample bosom was launched that queen of the ocean, the *Great Eastern*, becomes a brook that you can spring across. But what a pretty stream it is, winding through its broad, rich, and now harvest-burdened valley! To the American, full of his Hudson, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, it seems an absurd little stream, as Jordan did to Naaman the Syrian. As long as it has water enough to float a canal-boat, the Thames is made navigable by locks, embankments and a tow-path, but the railways have not left much for the boats to carry.

Half-way from London to Birmingham, sixty-two miles from each, is Oxford, a place better worth seeing than Niagara; a place the best worth seeing of any in England, except, if there must be an exception, the metropolis. So I rested for twenty-four hours in Oxford. It is at the prettiest point of the Thames valley, if the broad expanse of country can be called a valley, at the junction of Father Thames with the classic Isis, and anhoter less famous stream, the Cherwell. These rivers flow round and through the town, with water enough for boating and bathing, giving a cheering variety to the scenery. Oxford is a town of some 30,000 inhabitants; but most of the houses are two or three hundred years old, quaint enough, but neither pretty nor convenient, and there is a surprising lack of spacious and elegant residences. But the whole town seems but an adjunct to the University. The University is Oxford. Take that away—that and its belongings, and you would have left only a shabby old country village.

The University covers, I believe, more than a square mile of colleges, all built nearly upon the same pattern—one, two, or three great hollow squares of massive buildings, including chapel, dining-hall, chambers, recitation halls, &c. It is a city of colleges, with stately churches, great libraries, museums, all the magnificent appendages of the grandest university in the world. There is nothing in America with which I can compare it. Were every college in the United States gathered into one group, it would not be much by the side of Oxford.

Oxford is very learned, but it does not know how old it is. It can't remember. It is all clear enough as far back as ALFRED the Great. He lived at Oxford a student King, and some say he founded the University; others that he only restored it after the destructive incursions of the Danes. However that may be, if you care for English antiquities go to Oxford. All the old colleges were once monasteries. They grew out of the monastic system. In fact, those lazy and ignorant fellows, the monks, appear to have founded every famous university in Europe. Take Christ Church at Oxford for example. St. FRIDESWIDE founded a monastery here in 740. The Prior GUIMOND commenced the cathedral, which is the college chapel, in 1120, a part of which, and many think the best part, still remains; then that magnificent Cardinal WOLSEY, in 1525, founded the college as it now exists, a monument of his princely character.

I do not wonder at all that Oxford is High Church, with strong tendencies to ritual and Rome. The glories of Oxford, in her colleges, churches, foundations, libraries and architecture, belong almost entirely to the dark ages; and whatever has been well done for three hundred years past has been in imitation of models of an older date. Unquestionably, whatever the visitor to Oxford finds most noble and most beautiful belongs to the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and earlier half of the sixteenth centuries. After that you come to debased Gothic, mongrel, Anglo-Italian, and the Grecian and mixed styles of architectural abominations.

Oxford is in the midst of the long vacation. The students are gone—fishing, shooting, carousing, climbing the Alps. The Fellows are gone to the seaside, to Norway, possibly to the Exhibition. The Dons are gone, wherever they please, for a change. The halls are empty—so much the better for the tourist, who needs only a pocket full of sixpences to have access to every place of interest. There is a guide on every corner lying in wait for strangers, and offering to show him all the colleges. There is a good-natured, greasy-looking fellow, full of beer and gin; there is a shabby, twangy fellow, who offers to show you all Oxford for a sixpence; there is the stiffly-got-up, white-cravated guide, who trades on his respectability. A cheap guide book with a plan on the cover, and the English "open sesame" of sixpence, will do as well, and when you come to something sublime, or beautiful, or specially interesting, the cicerone is apt to be a nuisance.

I prefer to find my own way and have the pleasure of exploration. So I went first of all to that most beautiful of all the colleges of Oxford, St. Mary Magdalen's, founded in 1456 and completed about 1500. Here is a carefully preserved monastic college in all its antique beauty, with its solemn cloisters, its spacious, nicely-kept gardens, its fine old trees, and its magnificent church and tower. I do not mean to describe what no words can give any idea of—the quaint, impressive beauty of this place. The founders built into it their characters, their faith, and the whole place is full of a subtle and powerful magnetism—a pervading presence which cannot but influence every impressible person.

The new College, not far from St. Mary Magdalen's, is still older. Think of a *new* College, which still bears that name, founded in 1386, nearly five hundred years ago, more than a century before COLUMBUS found America! It was founded by one of the most able, generous, and if his portrait is not flattered, most beautiful of men who ever lived in England. WILLIAM, of Wykeham, a learned scholar, a devout Bishop, and a great architect; for he not only founded this College, but planned and built it, and here is his work, much of it as he left it five hundred years ago. And what a grand old Papist he was! Not a bit of nonsense about him so far as appears in all these acres of ground he so nobly covered. The chapel is a beautiful specimen of fourteenth century perpendicular Gothic. Of course the iconoclasts of the reforming, or, so far as architecture is concerned, deforming periods of English history, broke out most of the painted glass in the beautiful windows, which has been renewed from designs of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, very beautiful, but a little out of place with what remains of that done five centuries ago. They also smashed the old sculptured altar-piece, and what is left, stuck in the cloister wall, looks as if it had felt the hammer of Thor, or some other equally energetic heathen. It has been replaced with some tame and pretty alto relievos by WESTMACOTT. But after all the feeble modern patching, the chapel remains a glorious monument of the ages when men built in earnest, when they had great souls, and put their souls into their work. "Bad old times" they may have been, but nobody can say these are bad old windows. There is more grandeur and beauty in one of these old colleges, founded and built four or five hundred years ago, than in great cities which have sprung up within the last century.

The young man who was hard after my sixpence unlocked a curiously slender closet on the gospel side of where the high altar used to be, and disclosed a beautiful piece of medieval work in gold, silver and enamel, the veritable crosier of the noble Bishop WILLIAM of Wykeham. It is a relic the College may well prize. Then a clergyman who was proudly showing some ladies his *Alma Mater* sent across the quadrangle to politely offer to show me the refectory, a lofty and noble room, with a new oak roof patterned after the old one, a massive and beautiful work. On the walls hang portraits of the founder and the most celebrated men educated here, and if place and association have any influence, young men should be ennobled by eating their dinners in such a room.

And then, quite alone, I walked around the spacious gardens of the College. They are bounded by the ancient city wall, with its towers at convenient distances, each with its complement of recesses for sharpshooters, and narrow, perpendicular slits for arrow shots. All this wall is in perfect preservation, and all around are old trees, some of the finest I have seen in England; older than the College, I judge, for the horse chestnuts and elms must be 15 to 18 feet in circumference, and the church of St. Peter's, close by, was built in 1150. The walk the whole circuit of these gardens of many acres along this ancient wall and under these veritable trees is something to remember a life time. It carries a man back five hundred years, from which point he sees the present under a somewhat modified aspect. Progress there has been in the meantime, for from this antique solitude I can hear the roar of an express train; through the narrow embrasure I can see the wires of the electric telegraph, and an Armstrong gun would batter it all down in an hour; but I see no men in England, and I fear there are no Bishops, who are five centuries in advance of WILLIAM of Wykeham.

The Bodleian Library is one of the richest and most curious in the world—in manuscripts, books, pictures and relics. It was partly built in 1445, partly in 1597. It has portraits by HOLBEIN, VANDYKE and other famous artists, of many interesting historic characters. Those of MARY, Queen of Scotts, and THOMAS CRANMER, (who was burnt at Oxford, as were RIDLEY and LATIMER, where they are enshrined as martyrs in a handsome gothic memorial,) and many more are studies for any disciple of LAVATER. The gentleman who showed me through this noble collection, and gave me the most interesting explanations, politely informed me that the charge was threepence. It went against my conscience to give a gentleman of his civility and erudition the price of a pot of beer, and I added a small testimonial, for which he seemed more than sufficiently grateful. He proved to me that a relic has more popular interest than the finest work of art, by inviting me, on my entrance, to sit in a curious chair made of the ship in which Sir FRANCIS DRAKE circumnavigated the globe. Then he showed me the iron chest in which the treasures of the schools were kept four centuries ago. It is a box about four feet long by a foot and a-half wide and deep, with a curious and most complicated spring-lock of the same size as the cover, with numerous bolts shutting three ways, all drawn back by one key. It is a remarkable piece of medieval blacksmithing, which the Birmingham of to-day would be puzzled to equal; but the box itself is a disgrace to the burglary of the dark ages, and reminded me of that wonderful leather purse of ROB ROY, defended by a complex lock and a concealed pistol. It is a sheet iron affair about as strong, in proportion to its size, as a sardine box. The college plunderers in the sixteenth century, unable to pick the lock, turned the chest over, and neatly cut a hole in its bottom. Another interesting relic is the lanthorn of GUY FAUX, actually the one taken on him when he was about to blow up King and Parliament. Lost in admiration, I quite forgot to ask how it came to be at Oxford; but it is hard to believe that BODLEY was any relation to BARNUM, or that the lanthorn would be there, were it not authentic.

One of the prettiest of the curiosities of the Bodleian is a teak wood model of an immense palace in India, six stories under ground; a Summer resort of some Hindoo potentate, which might not be a bad thing either in Summer's heat or Winter's cold. The entrance is a pretty pavilion, level with the ground, from which a grand stair-case descends to the attic in the lower story. There are houses built against the cliffs at Ramsgate, with entrances on the roof. If they ever get tired of BASS' ale in India, and take to lager beer, what a noble saloon and store-house could be made of this subterranean palace!

Christ Church owes to Cardinal WOLSEY the finest dining hall in Europe. It may seem a desecration to use so magnificent a room to eat and drink in; but if people take in their political and other principles with their mother's milk, why not their college beer? It is a glorious hall 113 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The roof is of carved oak, with elegant pendants decorated with the armorial bearings of the great Cardinal and his royal master. One of the bay windows is ornamented with tracery indescribably beautiful; and it is probable that the Cardinal intended that the whole roof should be in the same style. This work is about 350 years old. On the walls are 120 portraits of the founders, patrons and scholars of this noble college; HENRY VIII., Cardinal WOLSEY and Queen ELIZABETH, presiding at the head of the room; then nobles, bishops, judges, statesmen, soldiers, philosophers, in truth a noble company.

Over the great gate of Christ Church hangs Tom of Oxford, the largest bell in England. It weighs 17,000 pounds, double the weight of the great bell of St. Paul's. But I despair of giving my readers any proper idea of Oxford. It must be seen and felt. These massive walls and towers, from five to eleven hundred years old, are not merely quaint, antique, picturesque, beautiful, rich in old sculptures, and embodying the thought and feeling of their times, but they make a strange impression. You feel the life of the cloister; the chapels and libraries take a subtle hold of you. The grotesque gothic imps seize upon you; you absorb the spirit of antiquity, and live, so to speak, in the lives or spheres of the vast multitude of holy and learned men who have instituted this religious and intellectual capital. Aside from any course of study, a residence for four or six years at Oxford, or the mere passing through the forms of University life in such a place, must have a great effect upon every young man susceptible to such influences.

I do not doubt that there are gay times in Oxford in Term time. Many undergraduates live fast. There is abundance of rowing and cricket, and less reasonable pastimes. But the town, in respect of amusement, seems of the dullest. There is a small theatre, but, for a wonder, no music hall. The Victoria Theatre, up an alley in an obscure street, is well enough as a make-shift in a country town, but not what one might expect. I found it about a quarter full, apparently, of country visitors, who were joined by as many shopkeepers at the 9 o'clock half-price. "By permission of the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor and the Right Worshipful the Mayor," we had "The Stranger," followed by a rollicking burlesque. "The Stranger" was judiciously converted into a broad farce in four of its five acts. It has really but one scene and one situation. *The Stranger* was a dreadful misanthrope, as he should be, and *Mrs. Haller* was played with delicacy and feeling by an exceedingly nice and ladylike actress, with hands of the prettiest model I ever saw. There was real pathos in her closing scene, and the play ends—probably by direction of the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor—not with the reconciliation of the guilty and penitent wife and injured husband, but by her falling insensible upon the stage after embracing her children. It was a great shock to see her fall so hard, but it was a much greater shock to see twenty minutes later, the heart-broken, misanthropic *Stranger* and the gentle, lovely, heart-broken, penitent *Mrs. Haller* performing the leading parts in a fast burlesque, singing the jolliest comic songs and dancing break-downs, as if they had never done anything else, and never would for any consideration whatever. I have seen some tragedians play broad farce on occasions; but *Mrs. Haller* in a break-down! Such is life in a provincial theatre. New pieces every night, and the same performers in the most opposite characters. *Lady Macbeth* comes on as an Olympic spark in flesh-colored tights, and *Hamlet* sings a comic song between the pieces, and then plays the heroine of the burlesque afterpiece. But if the Reverend, the Vice-Chancellor, finds it the right sort of thing for Oxford, I do not know that I ought to make any objection—only, if Oxford has a theatre, it might be well to have one which would be a credit to the University, and the authorities might do a worse thing than aid in its establishment, keeping it, of course, under suitable control. I do not mean that the Royal Victoria, at Oxford, is bad for a provincial theatre—it is really rather nice, though the *Stranger's* next friend, Baron STEINFORT, says "hextrahordinary," which has a queer effect in high comedy or deep tragedy. The practice of married actresses being called misses is inconvenient when the matronly appellation would better suit their appearance, and when the least discerning spectator must be aware that they are in a fair way soon to have what some American radical has called the best sort of a marriage certificate.

At Oxford I had, in the conversation of the commercial room, always the most amusing portion of an English hotel, an example of the gossip about the Royal Family. Commercial travelers go everywhere, talk with everybody, exchange facts and opinions with each other, and in their sphere, what they do not know is not worth knowing. And, according to the commercial traveler, there is no doubt that there is too much foundation for the scandal of JOHN BROWN, and that the Prince of Wales is the fastest young man of the century, spending his time with the pretty actresses of the minor theatres, and his money in betting on races. Fast women and slow horses will ruin anybody; but I took the liberty to cross-examine one of these clever but disloyal gentlemen, and discovered that the foundation of his testimony was this: A friend of his had seen the Prince of Wales sitting on a table, with his hat cocked on one side, smoking a cigar, drinking champagne, and chaffing with some actresses at one of the London theatres, and JOHN BROWN, on one of his journeys with the Queen, had been seen to bring her from the refreshment-rooms to the railway carriage a glass of spirits and water, and the Queen's pages were all jealous of BROWN, and where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." It is possible that the Prince of Wales might be more dignified in his manners, and, following the example of his excellent father, more prudent in his associations; all the rest is mere bosh and absurdity. But the English, who are by no means insensible to the criticisms of foreigners, have the unfortunate habit of using a public laundry. Whoever wishes to show England's worst side has only to copy her own official documents and daily and weekly newspapers. His work is all done to his hand, and he has only to make a selection.

For my part, I have a pride of ancestry in this country, and a hearty happiness in everything I see in it that is grand and beautiful. I travel through this fertile garden land, with its perennial verdure and abounding harvests, its trim hedges and its glorious trees, with a perpetual delight. It may be, as the *Spectator* says, the dullest, the most expensive and the most annoying country in the world for Englishmen to travel in, with everything locked up that is worth seeing, and each part a repetition of the other; but to the American of English descent, who cares for the glories of his fatherland, and the mighty race from which he has descended, England is the one country of Europe most worthy of a thoughtful examination. If I see a church or castle more than two centuries old, some ancestor of mine may have aided to build it; if an ancient tree, some hand in which my blood flowed may have planted it; and I peer among the mossy old churchyard stones to see if my name is not there chiseled.

There are hundreds of English names I never saw or heard in America. The London streets and the London Directory are full of them. I happen to know a commercial house which rejoices in, and I hope flourishes with, the names of POTBERRY & PESTER. On one of the college lists at Oxford are the surnames Entwisle, Forty and Inverarity, while on a list of freemen posted at the Town Hall were fifteen Beesleys, eighteen Bossoms, nine Crappers, and others bearing the, to me, quite novel names of Harbud, Jaggar, Orpwood, Ovenell, Pacey, Pether and Pulker.

Had I consulted my own inclinations I would have stayed a long time at Oxford. It is a place for a studious man to spend his life in. What could a scholar want beyond a cloister in St. Mary Magdalen's, two hundred a year, and the run of the Bodleian Library? But I had started for a very different place, the moral antipodes of Oxford, Birmingham; and so after a very interesting twenty-four hours, I tore myself away, and was soon flying through the green meadows and golden harvests of what should be merry England. MONADNOCK.

**The Steamship Austrian at Father Point.**

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Sept. 8—Evening.

The steamship *Austrian*, from Liverpool, passed this Point, *en route* to Quebec at 10:30 this morning.

## *CALIFORNIA.*

**The Recent Elections—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Admission of California into the Union—Miscellaneous Intelligence.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 9.

Partial returns from thirty-nine counties give HAIGHT nearly eight thousand majority. It is thought the majority for the general Democratic Ticket will be about two thousand less than this. Returns of the full vote in the interior are insufficient for the purposes of comparison.

The anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated to-day with considerable spirit. The ceremonies consisted of a procession of pioneers, an oration, a poem and a banquet.

The State Fair has opened at Sacramento, and it promises to be the best for several years.

The steamship *Oriflamme*, from Portland, on the 6th inst., brings $100,000 from the northern mines, and fifty tons of Oregon pig-iron, the first invoice of iron from the new works of that State.

An expedition is fitting out to punish thieving Indians in the Umatilla District.

Some soldiers, under Lieut. FORCE, had a battle with the Snakes at Brunt River, killing or capturing a considerable party, with a loss of four killed and nine wounded.

The reports of Indian outrages in Oregon, Washington and Idaho mining regions, are frequent. Col. COPPINGER had several brushes with the Owyhee Indians in the middle of August, killing twenty or thirty in all.

Rich placer mines are reported to have been discovered at Pendorville Lake.

Mining shares open weak, and the leading descriptions show a further decline.

An assessment of $25 per share has been levied on the Gould and Curry.

Wheat is quoted at $1 80@$1 85. Legal-Tenders, 70@71.

Arrived, schooner *Alanda Ager*, from the Alaska waters, with 92,000 codfish. This is the largest catch this season.

**Frauds Upon New-York Merchants—Trial and Conviction of the Delinquents.**

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Monday, Sept. 9.

The *Herald* of this city says that MYER MARKS, M. J. MARKS, H. J. MARKS and JACOBS, were to-day convicted at Warren, Penn., and received heavy fines and imprisonments, for secreting the goods of M. MARKS, for the purpose of defrauding H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., and other New-York creditors of M. MARKS. The case was a highly important one, witnesses being in attendance from New-Orleans and California. Numerous parties were interested in the result of the suit in different parts of the country.

**The Results of Registration in Virginia.**

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 9.

The official figures of the registration in Virginia, will be announced to-morrow, and will show a total number of whites, 115,157; colored, 101,490. White majority 13,667.

## *CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.*

**Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$211,662 in Specie.**

The steamship *Rising Star*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from Aspinwall Aug. 1, reached this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panama R.R. Co. | $18,442 89 | M.T. Ledgewood & Co. | $3,350 00 |
| Yuba Canal Co. | 8,353 73 | Marcial & Co. | 260 00 |
| Eugene Kelly & Co. | 107,900 00 | W. Ackerman & Co. | 300 00 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | 31,409 19 | Order | 41,146 52 |
| S.L. Isaacs & Asch. | 500 00 | | |
| Total | | | $211,662 33 |

**Intelligence from Panama, Chili, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Bogota.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1867.

The Commissioners of the Panama Railroad Company to Bogota to get an extension of the contract of the Company, have succeeded in their object. The grant is extended ninety-nine years from 1875. The Company has paid down in American gold one million of dollars, and guarantees to the Republic $250,000 per year additional of the profits for the whole term for the extended privilege.

The Company will now extend the road two or three miles out into the Bay of Panama, so that the largest ships and steamers may load and discharge alongside of the track. They will also immediately make other improvements, necessitating in all the outlay of two or three millions of dollars. The new privilege of the Company is exclusive—no company being allowed to make any road or canal across the Isthmus without their consent, or the payment to them and the country an amount to be stipulated for the privilege of such construction.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Panama*, JAMES HALL, commander, arrived on the 29th ult. from South American ports.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Commander J. M. DOW, from Central American ports, arrived on the 30th August.

The Pacific Mail steamship *China*, Capt. BRADBURY, arrived in Panama Bay at 6 A. M., Aug. 30, in fifty-nine and a half days from New-York direct. She will leave in a few days for San Francisco to take her place in the China line. Had a fine passage around the Horn, and made excellent time with a very small consumption of coal during the entire trip.

CHILI.

From Chili the news is meagre. The question of the reform of the Constitution, and other topics in Congress, were very exciting, for the members of both Executive and Radical parties are diametrically opposed to each other.

Since Mr. MEIGGS had concluded a contract with the house of ARMAND & Co. for the extraction and shipment of guano from the Island of Mejillones, the port of Mejillones has attracted a great deal of attention. Speculators and workmen are already locating on the site of a future town, and warehouses, wharves and piers are being erected.

Secretary-General E. T. COOKE, of the United States Legation to Santiago, died in that city on the 6th of August.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers will probably touch regularly at the new port of Mejillones.

NICARAGUA.

There is very little news from this Republic. The cholera is not yet extinct. We learn from official statements that the cases of mortality had considerably diminished in the greater part of the infected districts, while in others they continued to be very numerous.

GUATEMALA.

The charter for the Bank has been granted, and Mr. JUMP is exerting himself to the utmost for its establishment.

On the evening of the 2d of August news of a revolution in the Altos was received, and troops were immediately dispatched to the point indicated. The intelligence was confirmed on the 8th.

Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ was at Santa Martha, and was to leave for Bogota at once.

An agent of ROBINSON & FLEMING, of London, was in Santa Martha, on his way to Bogota, to claim damages from Government for loan contract and price of the steamers bought by MOSQUERA. Steamer *Cuaspud*, another of MOSQUERA's purchases, left England Aug. 4, bound for Santa Martha.

The flagship *Susquehanna*, U. S. N., had left Santa Martha for St. Thomas *via* Venezuela.

BOGOTA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Caribbean*, of the Liverpool line, at Aspinwall at 10 A. M. to-day, we have news from Bogota to Aug. 17.

On the 16th the principal Mosqueristas held a meeting, at which they resolved to recognize the Acosta Government, and to send a committee to the President to tender their adhesion and support.

The insurrection in Boyaca had been suppressed.

The guerrillas of Facatatus were attacked by the State troops of Cundinamarca on the morning of the 18th, and totally routed and dispersed.

On the night of the 17th the news was received in Bogota that Gen. RUDECINDO LOPEZ had submitted to the Government, and had brought all the veteran troops under his command to Honda, to place them at the disposal of the Government. They were to march for Bogota on the 20th.

Gen. MOSQUERA was still a prisoner in the Observatory. The accusation against him and his Ministers, drawn up by Representative PABLO AROSEMENA, had just been presented to the Senate.

Peace now reigns throughout the country. HERRERA was defeated at Rio Hacha, and retreated after setting fire to part of the town. He was pursued by FARIAS, who overtook and captured him on his way to Bolivar at a place called El Angel. It is supposed FARIAS has shot him ere this.

## *THE WEST INDIES.*

**Reported Revolution at Puerto Rico—The New Tax Levy.**

A private letter dated Havana, Aug. 31, 1867, to a mercantile house in this City, says: "One of our oidores, or judges of the Supreme Court here, received a letter from Puerto Rico, *via* Santiago de Cuba, stating that a formidable revolution had broken out there, the soldiers joining the people; that the artillery had left their quarters in the capital and gone to the country; that the Captain-General, MARCHESSE, had hid himself or fled, that the revolutionists had sent a steamer to New-York to telegraph to Gen. PRIM, asking him to place himself at their head. This news may not be true, but it is probable there have been disturbances of the kind for months past. We hear from Spain that troops are being sent there and officers to command columns in campaign.

A wealthy Cuban, (JOSE O. FARRILL,) and another, a rich Spaniard, (VALDIRIELSO,) met yesterday for the purpose of getting up a manifesto, to be signed by as many parties here as possible, protesting against the new tax levy, which is exorbitant. One sugar estate of Mr. BARRO is taxed $16,000, besides many other taxes."

## *THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.*

**Sixty-ninth Day's Proceedings.**

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Constitutional Convention reconvened at 7 o'clock.

Mr. FOLGER presented a remonstrance of the Trustees of Holbart College against the abolition of the Board of Regents of the University.

Mr. HATCH moved that the Committee on Finance be requested to inquire into the expediency of introducing into the financial article section as follows:

"After the repayment of all the advances of the State, and the interest upon the same, for the construction and maintenanc of said canals, no more or greater toll shall ever after be charged or levied upon said canals than shall be sufficient for their ordinary repairs and further improvements."

Referred.

Mr. HATCH urged the adoption of such an article as one that would prove highly beneficial to the interests of our people, and as an example in the direction of free trade that would place New-York in an enviable position as compared with New-Jersey and other sister States.

The President announced Messrs. AXTELL, HISCOCK, REYNOLDS, HINCHMAN and ARMSTRONG the Committee to consider the expediency of making a Constitutional provision requiring the Legislature to provide by law for the permanent care of the disabled soldiers of the State.

The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance and Canals, and Mr. BARNARD, of New-York, spoke at length in review of the history of the canals, and in warm condemnation of their mismanagement, as exposed by the recent investigation of the Senate Select Committee.

Adjourned.

## *THE NEWBURGH BOAT RACE.*

**Hamill and Brown Row for the Championship—A Collision—Hamill's Boat Sunk—Brown Finishes the Race Alone—Hamill Declared the Winner.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURGH, Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

The rowing match between JAMES HAMILL and WALTER BROWN, so long expected and so much talked about in boating circles, was decided this morning in favor of the former. Those who looked to see a close and exciting race were greatly disappointed. At the upper stake-boat a collision occurred between the two shells, by which HAMILL's was sunk, and BROWN leisurely proceeded over the course back to the starting point. The friends of each claim that the fault is not with their favorite, but, on the contrary, quite the reverse. To enable the readers of the TIMES to pluck the flower Truth from the nettle Uncertainty, I give all that I saw, all that everybody else saw, and the conflicting statements of much that could not possibly have been seen by anybody. In the multiplicity of misstatements thus far published there are very few grains of truth. Below is as nearly as possible a correct and succinct account of the match from beginning to end.

WHY THE MATCH WAS MADE.

BROWN and HAMILL, in May last, rowed for five miles, at Pittsburgh, Penn., for the championship, and BROWN was victorious. HAMILL's friends at that time declared that BROWN did not win the race fairly, and there was much recrimination between them. HAMILL had been, up to that time, the champion oarsman of America, and BROWN, by virtue of his victory, succeeded to the title and all the estates thereunto pertaining, the chief of which was an obligation to maintain it against all comers. HAMILL was immediately enrolled in the list of the latter, and after much bantering and badgering in publications, made by both parties, it was finally agreed that they should row a five-mile race for a stake of $2,000 at this place, on Friday, Sept. 6, the weather permitting. From that day until this the weather has not permitted; but this morning at 6 o'clock Ex-Councilman STEPHEN ROBERTS, who had been chosen Referee in the case, looked forth upon the still waters of the Hudson and pronounced them meet for the match. The stake-boats were immediately towed into position, the first just below the town and the second opposite the upper end of it—two and a half miles apart—and all was ready for the race.

THE CROWD.

The anabasis of roughs from New-York and other places that took place on Friday, the day for which the race was first announced, brought enough of them hither to have carried a town election in the palmy days of Fernando the First, but it cost some money to keep them here from day to day, and comparatively few were present this morning. The professional thieves learned a lesson the first day they came, when, as fast as they landed, they were recognized by the New York policemen, who had visited Newburgh in part for the purpose of renewing their acquaintance, and were accommodated with lodgings in a building whence, unfortunately, they could not obtain a good view of the doings on the river nor mingle, with their wonted geniality, in the crowd. Too much cannot be said—and therefore I will not say it—concerning the efficiency displayed by Capt. YOUNG and his detectives, and by the squad of regular Metropolitan policemen, which, under the charge of Sergt. JOHN H. McCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth, and Sergt. JOHN POLLY, of the Eighteenth Precincts, has maintained order here for three days. They have had severe duties to perform and have gone through with them to the open-mouthed astonishment of the mild and inoffensive gentlemen of Newburgh sworn in by the Mayor to preserve the peace, which, to judge from their conduct, they proposed to do by putting everything in a pickle.

The people that dwell in these parts rise early, and they lined the shores to-day to see the sport in goodly numbers. A couple of steamboats, chartered for the occasion, bore sight-seers over the course, and many went forth in row-boats to witness the performances of BROWN and HAMILL.

THE MEN.

The rival oarsmen made their appearance in their respective shell-boats, soon after 6 o'clock, and proceeded to take their positions opposite the lower stake-boat. As they are doing so all eyes are fastened upon them.

BROWN is a lithe, wiry, muscular fellow, five feet nine inches in height, and in racing condition weighing about 152 pounds. He is in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and was born in Madison, Greene County, N. Y. His present home is in Portland, Me., and his occupation is boat-building. He has a face full of intelligence, frank and open. He has been victor in numerous contests, a list of which has already been published in the TIMES. His colors on this occasion were white.

HAMILL is a short, "chunky" man, five feet six inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds after training for the race. His head is large and round, his face not so long as that of BROWN, and he has the *physique* of a prize-fighter. His arms and chest are very muscular. An account of his achievements has also already appeared in the TIMES.

HAMILL appeared in a pink shirt, his closely cropped head uncovered.

BROWN's boat, built by ELLIOT, was 34½ feet long and 11½ inches wide, and was named *Gen. Butler*. HAMILL's boat, built by MCKAY, was 31 feet long, 12 inches wide, and was called *Frank Smith*. Both boats weighed 35 pounds. CHAS. B. ELLIOT and JOHN C. GROGAN were appointed judges on behalf of BROWN, and HENRY MUNN and R. C. ELLIOT acted in that capacity for HAMILL.

THE RACE.

BROWN won the choice of positions, and chose that nearest the shore. Each seemed fearful lest the other should have the start, and it was some time before the referee could get them on a parallel line. At length at 6:20 o'clock the word "Go" was given, and the long slender shell-boats shot like arrows from a bow towards the upper stake-boat. HAMILL, at the start, took the lead slightly, though the difference was almost imperceptible. BROWN very soon, however, passed ahead of him, and led for the first mile by a length. The difference in the style of rowing of the two men was very marked. BROWN bent down to his work, reaching a point every time, it is said, four inches beyond his toes with his hands crossed, and then swung back with a long, graceful, English pull, bringing the muscles of his back as well as those of his arms fully into play. HAMILL, on the contrary, rowed with the movement peculiar to him, which has gained for him the title of the "Little Engine." Bending but slightly and dipping his sculls much more rapidly than his antagonist, it seemed his effort to make up by the strength of his arms and the velocity of his movement for all that his adversary might gain by his long pull. It was an exhilarating sight to see them speeding through the waters, which were as calm as could be desired, accompanied by two long boats, each manned by a picked crew of the friends of the contestants. On they flew, and now in the second mile HAMILL began to draw ahead—first a boat's length, then another, and finally four times the length of the boat intervened between the stern of HAMILL's shell and the prow of BROWN's. They were nearing the stake-boat rapidly now, BROWN rowing on a line that directly pierced it, and HAMILL many yards further from the Newburgh shore. As they came nearer to it BROWN began to close the gap, while HAMILL commenced drawing to the left, so as to pass around it. While crossing the path of BROWN, the latter, with a few strokes, sprang forward, and his sharp prow dashed with great force through the side of HAMILL's boat, thus presented to it, making a large rent through the thin cedar of the shell, a little behind the box on which the rower sat. The boat filled immediately, and HAMILL was taken from it by his friends. The prow of BROWN's boat for awhile stuck fast; but, disengaging it, BROWN continued on his course, and rowed leisurely back to the starting-point, reaching it in the slow time, from the moment of starting, of 41 minutes and 56 seconds. The time of the first two and a half miles was 19 minutes and 25 seconds.

The Referee and Judges met at 8 o'clock, at the United States Hotel, to consider the merits of the race. The Judges appointed on behalf of HAMILL claimed a "foul." They declared that BROWN had intentionally run into HAMILL's boat, and that therefore the stakes should be awarded to HAMILL. BROWN's Judges, on the other hand, insisted that HAMILL's boat was not far enough ahead to "show daylight" between it and BROWN's; that under those circumstances, BROWN, who had won the choice of positions, was entitled to the inside track, and that HAMILL should have given him the right of way; that HAMILL, after placing himself across BROWN's path, stood still, and even backed, so as to make BROWN run into him; that HAMILL's boat had swerved from its course so as to impede the course of BROWN's boat, which was contrary to the rules; and that HAMILL had not claimed a "foul" personally, and it was not competent for his Judges to claim it for him. The Judges of each competitor were for awarding the victory to their several principals, so it was left to the Referee to decide which should be declared the winner.

Mr. ROBERTS said it was not necessary for HAMILL personally to claim the "foul;" that if HAMILL's boat was ever so little ahead, when he came to turn, he had the right of way; that it was BROWN's duty either to go outside of HAMILL's boat or to stop; that he had no right to run into HAMILL's boat, and that HAMILL had a right to stop, if he pleased; in which case BROWN was bound to round outside of him. "Mr. BROWN," said Mr. ROBERTS in conclusion, "has done contrary to all rules of boat racing, and he has lost the race."

From this decision there was no appeal. Mr. ROBERTS proceeded to the balcony of the hotel to announce the decision to the expectant crowd assembled in front. Before he began to speak a friend of BROWN's spoke from the balcony in a loud voice, saying, "Gentlemen, as a friend of Mr. BROWN, I say do not give up your money. We shall appeal." This was received with mingled cheers and groans. Mr. ROBERTS then said: "Gentlemen, having heard the testimony given by the Judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of this race. As Mr. HAMILL was ahead when he commenced to turn the stake-boat he had, by the rules of boat racing, the right of the track. Mr. BROWN should have gone outside of him. Therefore I decide that Mr. HAMILL has won the race."

Having heard this announcement, the crowd, after calling in vain for BROWN, gradually dispersed. HAMILL had appeared on the balcony before the meeting of the Referee and Judges, and said: "Friends, pay over no bets. I am all right." A strong effort was made to induce the Referee to re-open the case, claiming that they could prove that HAMILL purposely stopped in BROWN's way and anticipated and courted the collision, and backed in order to attain his object. The Referee, however, has not consented to renew the investigation.

And so the great race ended. During the day one fatal accident occurred, by which DAN NOLAN, said to be a bad character from New-York, lost his life. He fell from the steamboat *Conqueror* at 5 o'clock in the morning, while intoxicated, and was drowned. His comrades claimed that the Captain of the boat did not stop to pick him up, and were so incensed against the Captain that when the vessel sailed again for New-York it was deemed prudent to send a squad of Policeman with her to protect him from violence.

WALTER BROWN yesterday also had a narrow escape from drowning. While rowing with another man on the Hudson his boat was run into by a tow-boat. The men sprang into the water before the collision, and being good swimmers were easily saved. BROWN laughed about the adventure, and spoke of it as a part of his training exercises.

This good City of Newburgh may well add to its litany the words, "From all boat-races deliver us." This community has suffered for the last three days from the presence of a set of ruffians such as these occasions always bring together. If the authorities were to issue an order forbidding the selling of liquor whenever such an event takes place here, it might do something toward deterring them from coming; and if the principals in such contests could learn to treat each other fairly, each would not be always accompanied at every match by a crowd of fighting rowdies. G. C.

**Affairs at Fortress Monroe—The Recent Storm—The Oyster Law—A New Light-house.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 9.

The brig *Benjamin Delano*, before reported from St. John, N. B., bound to Havana, with lumber, has arrived at Norfolk to repair the damages she sustained in the recent storm off Hatteras. Part of her deck-load was washed away, and she threw overboard the remainder. Her foretopsail was carried away, and her foresail torn in shreds. She was towed into Hampton Roads by the steamer *Francis*, from Baltimore for Wilmington. She is now grounded on the flats in Elizabeth, and is full of water to the combings.

At a meeting in Norfolk lately of oystermen a Committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. SCHOFIELD in reference to the present Oyster Law, which has given rise to so much discussion and trouble since its passage by the Virginia Legislature, principally from the fact that the mode of collecting the tax on oysters was without system or correctness.

By Gen. SCHOFIELD's decision there will be but one tax to be paid in addition to the specific tax, and thus the large oyster trade of the Virginia waters will not be driven to Maryland waters, where no other than the specific tax is imposed upon the honest, hard-working and enterprising oystermen.

A grand yacht race takes place on the 11th inst. on the Elizabeth River. Numerous entries have been ade, and an exciting time is expected.

A Wrecking Company are now actively engaged on the hulk of the frigate *Columbia*, sunk by the rebels in the channel leading to the Gosport Navy-yard, on the 19th of September, 1861. The hulk will be raised in a few days from its dangerous position.

A new screw pile lighthouse, with a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, which can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles, is being erected at Hooper's Straits, Chesapeake Bay, to take the place of the light vessel now stationed there. The lighthouse stands on a shoal in six and a half feet of water, mean tide, and is distant about 300 yards from the present light vessel. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the 14th of September.

The pilot-boat *Coquette* boarded at the Capes yesterday the brig *Ranger*, from Porto Rico for Baltimore.

Sailed schooner *Wanderer*, from the West Indies for New-York, with sugar and molasses.

**The Report of Commercial Failures in Richmond, Va., Wholly Unfounded.**

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 9.

The special telegram sent from this city relative to the insolvency of merchants here, is corrected by the following card, which appears in to-morrow's papers:

The commercial failures reported by special telegram to the Northern Press are false. None have occurred. Commercial bills are being met as promptly as ever before. Some parties out of commercial circles, and insolvent at the fall of Richmond, have gone into bankruptcy.

(Signed.)
A. F. HARVEY, President National Bank of Virginia.
S. C. ROBINSON, President of Planters' National Bank.
H. G. FANT, President First National Bank.
A. VANCE BROWN, President National Exchange Bank.

**Affairs in Memphis, Tenn.—The Proposed Quarantine Deemed Unnecessary—The Southern Crops.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 9.

The Board of Health has refused to establish a quarantine on the river, deeming it unnecessary.

Reports from the crops in Mississippi and Arkansas continue favorable, but the prevalence of the yellow fever on the lower Mississippi will greatly retard the bringing the cotton to market.

## *DRAPER'S "CIVIL WAR."**

It is possible that those who are acquainted with Prof. DRAPER's previous literary performances may find it rather curious that he should set himself the task of writing the history of "the American Civil War." It is not to be supposed that he has any original material to offer in illustration of his subject—so that in this regard he is not entitled to that warrant for writing contemporary history which he claims in the example of THUCYDIDES; for NIEBUHR, in the passage quoted by Prof. DRAPER, assigns as the reason why the Peloponnesian War was the most immortal of all the great acts of Grecian antiquity, that "it was described by THUCYDIDES, who served in it and kept a journal;" but it does not appear that in the American War Prof. DRAPER either served or kept a journal. It is scarcely presumable, on the other hand, that he undertook this labor from the simple literary motive of making an ordinary history, for he belongs to a school which claims to regard mere events as beneath the notice of the philosophic historian.

In this state of facts the only surmise left is that Prof. DRAPER regarded the American civil war as affording an opportunity for the application of that method of historical treatment employed by him in other works, and which has arrogated to itself the claims and the name of a positive science. And accordingly, when we open the volume we find this surmise fully justified. He announces at the outset that "the national life of the American people has been influenced by uncontrollable causes," exemplifying "the great truth that *societies advance in a preordained and inevitable course;*" that "nature dominates over man;" that he will show how historic events have proceeded from "*physical necessities,*" and, finally, that, as "to *scientific* history, foreknowledge is not impossible," he will undertake to tell the *future.* Even much more modest pretensions would serve to pique curiosity, and we confess to have looked into the book with no little interest. Unhappily the first volume, though it covers several millions of years, beginning with the nebulous period, tracing by slow and easy stages "the gradual formation of North America," exhibiting the "six ages" and their fossils, and ending with JAMES BUCHANAN, (whom, from this connection, we may suppose Prof. DRAPER meant to consider as the last of the fossils,) does not reach into the period of the war at all. We must hold our curiosity in abeyance, therefore, until the appearance of future volumes, and content ourselves with seeing how this new method is applied in the treatment of the events of American history up to the outbreak of the war.

We may premise that we have read this volume with pleasure. It contains some interesting generalizations, and is written in a style which, though lacking the glow of vitality, is yet easy and agreeable. And this credit we give with the more satisfaction because we shall have to show that Prof. DRAPER's method of treatment is essentially vicious, and that, as applied in this work to the events of American history, it has resulted in some gross perversions of the truth.

Before entering upon this inquiry, however, we have an observation to make respecting the historical school to which Prof. DRAPER belongs, and which treats history as a *science.* Of this school he is by no means an original or a founder, but rather an expert copyist; and we must go to COMTE and to BUCKLE to find his masters. These were men of very great powers of mind, and the real services they rendered in opening up new lines of historical investigation will not be lessened even if their hypothesis of "a science of history" with its apparatus of "law," "development," "social dynamics," &c., shall disappear as the baseless fabric of a vision.

It is somewhat difficult to define the principles of this school, for no authoritative promulgation of its doctrine has been made. It is, however, a cardinal point with its disciples that history is "governed by necessary laws." Indeed, unless it can be shown that human actions present the same necessary sequence of causation as is exhibited by physical phenomena, the pretension of history to be considered a science, falls to the ground. But this never has been proved, and the reverse is susceptible of demonstration. It is met at the very threshold by the objection that history is made up of the actions of men, and that every man is concious that his actions are free. From this there is no escape save by the assertion that free-will is an illusion—a position maintained explicitly by some and implicitly by all of this school, and which, of course, obliterates the very basis of all moral judgments. Passing this by, however, it is to be observed that when the "necessarians" come to exhibit the "laws" which govern human actions, we find little more than empty hypotheses. Perhaps the most plausible of these is the famous theory of M. COMTE, which makes the course of history to be determined by the progress of the human mind through its three stages of "Theological," "Metaphysical" and "Positive." But the second of these supposed stages never had an existence, and the first and third, instead of being distinct and successive, are consentaneous and complementary. We can esteem even still less the doctrine advanced by Prof. DRAPER, in his *Intellectual Development of Europe,* that "nations pursue their way physically and intellectually through changes and developments answering to those of the individual, and being represented by Infancy, Childhood, Youth, Manhood, Old Age and Death respectively." This is a mere sally of fancy, and a very old one too, for the Italian VICO, several centuries ago, propounded the same theory. There is no analogy between the individual organism and society. "The life of a nation," observes that acute thinker, GOLDWIN SMITH, "is a metaphorical expression: no reason can be given why a nation should die; and no nation ever has died, though some have been killed by external force." If now we add to the doctrine of "necessary laws" governing the history of nations and of certain "predetermined stages" through which, in their "development," they must pass, some sweeping deductions as to the effect upon nations of certain physical influences, such as climate, food, &c., we shall have compassed the gross and scope of the "science" of history.

Let us here insert a word of caution lest, peradventure, it might be supposed, because we have doubted the existence of a *science* of history, that therefore we believe there is no *philosophy* of history. Human affairs are susceptible of rational explanation because civilization is the work of reason; and what reason has wrought reason may read. This is the very groundwork of proper history and that which distinguishes it from mere annals. Assuredly we believe that the events and actions and advances which make up the life of a nation do present connections of the most intimate and interesting kind, but they are not of the kind presented by the sequences of science. We accede readily to the doctrine of historical progress, and rejoice to believe that

> "Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

But in place of regarding this progress as determined by fixed fate or "law," (a word which, at best, can only have a metaphorical application to history,) we look upon it as the result of human actions, human intellect and human aspirations in their infinitely free, rich and varied manifestations. And it is because this doctrine of historic fatalism is necessarily atheistic, and annihilates all moral responsibility in human affairs, rendering it therefore impossible for us either to approve the good or reprobate the bad, and because Prof. DRAPER carries this doctrine to a great and dangerous length, that it is important to mark out the legitimate bounds of history from the wild claims of this new-fangled pseudo-science.

We now return to Prof. DRAPER's book. From what has already been set forth of his theory it may be stated in a general way to be that *the late civil war was due to material causes over which men had no control.* Leaving aside for the present all inquiry both as to its logical soundness and as to its moral results, let us briefly epitomize it as developed in this volume.

At the basis of this theory is the doctrine of climate. This influence Prof. DRAPER erects into a sort of destiny of nations. "It can change not only in a superficial but a profound manner the constitution and construction of man." For every climate, and indeed for every geographical locality, there is an answering type of humanity; an intruder placed under such influences forthwith commences to undergo a corresponding modeling. There "*must,* therefore, be an antagonism of habit and thought between the North and the South." Under like geographical circumstances human nature is always the same; hence "if we wish to ascertain the probable action of an existing community, we must seek for some former community which has been placed under similar natural conditions." "If it is proposed to ascertain what will be the character of a European population placed on the Atlantic border in the climate-zone bounded on the north by the July isothermal line of 77° and on the south by that of 84°"—in other words, in the Southern States—"we shall have to ascertain in what part of the Old World the same isothermal zone occurs; then we shall have to learn from history the character and acts of the nations who have inhabited that zone." Now we find this climate zone following the Southern coast of the Mediterranean, and its civilization is illustrated by Carthage, &c. The people inhabiting this climate, according to Prof. DRAPER, showed "a development of very high qualities in men;" they were distinguished in war, "the women exceded the men in patriotism," they were cruel to prisoners and they had Slavery. The latter institution is indigenous to this "zone." The Europeans indeed tried to abolish it; but "the labor necessities of the country were *imperative;* the African slave-trade was reopened and negroes were brought from Guinea." Such, therefore, is the *destiny,* forefixed by nature, of the Southern States. In fact, "the growth of cotton and the perpetuation of Slavery were both connected with the same *cause* that established physiological distinction in the Gulf communities, that is to say, with *climate.*" Moreover, while the climate of the South favored slavery, it "promoted a sentiment of independence in the person and of *State rights* in the community"; that of the North intensified in the person a disposition to individualism and in the community to *Unionism.*" This was further increased by the physical geography of the two sections, which produced centralization in the North and separation in the South: "the one tended to diversity, the other to unity." Well, as the years went on, the South "acted on by climate influences," became incapable of appreciating "the New-England idea," which also was the fruit of other climate influences. The South, doomed to Slavery by the "unvarying and resistless law" of its zone, upheld and sought to extend Slavery; the North, prompted by *its* zone, favored unity and freedom, and, after a long antagonism, these two unhappy embodiments of isothermal tyranny flew at each other's throats in a bloody contest, in which nobody was to blame, because it was due to "material causes over which nobody had control."

Such is a *résumé* of Prof. DRAPER's "scientific" theory of the origin of the war; and it is difficult to say whether it offends most against the moral sense or the intellect of a rational human being. The first result of this doctrine of historic fatalism is, as we have already pointed out, to undo all ethical verdicts and annihilate all human responsibility. If the actions of men are as much under the control of "invariable law," as the phenomena of the material world, we cannot see that noble actions are any more worthy of moral approbation than a good harvest, or ill deeds any more deserving of moral disapprobation than an earthquake. Why praise or blame, why reward or punish a man for conduct that is merely the term of a necessary sequence of causation? If verily the South was doomed by its climate-zone to repeat the civilizations of the isothermal of the Southern Mediterranean, we may flout the isothermal, but how can we reprobate the conduct of men who were mere passive victims of this malign influence? Curiously enough, though Prof. DRAPER puts himself in a position in which he can logically neither praise nor blame, he yet does both pretty profusely; and indeed we notice that these "necessarian" historians have a striking but quite inexplicable propensity to sit in judgment. At the close of the volume he has some grand phrases about the "Angel of Retribution," who is punishing both the North and the South. "For her participation in the great American crime," he says, "the North has had mourning sent into tens of thousands of her families, and the wealth she has wearied herself in acquiring is wrung from her by remorseless taxation. Her more guilty sister, the South, has in bitterness of soul surrendered far more than her first-born; and as the African many a time fainted under the lash of a cruel task-master, so now she faints under the lash of the ANGEL OF RETRIBUTION." The logicality of such a statement, in view of the Professor's theory is manifest; its bathos needs no pointing out. But our vengeful philosopher does not confine his *non sequiturs* of ire to this country: in a bit of prophecy, grand and gloomy, and as like as possible to Mr. BANCROFT's utterances when he gets on the rampage, the retribution awaiting England is mysteriously foreshadowed. "There is another people whose day of retribution *is not far off*—who brought the curse of Slavery on this nation; who, for the sake of gain, armed and strengthened it in its dying battle; who abetted it in its treason, and encouraged it in its fratricidal strife." Now we shall insist that England have the benefit of her "isothermal" whatever it may be. Mr. DRAPER is, we believe, himself an Englishman; let him, therefore, moderate the transports of savage glee with which he contemplates the ruin in store for his native land, by charitably reflecting on her cross and fumid climate, and let him cover up any little shortcomings of hers toward us in the mantle of his own fine philosophic catholicity, which teacheth that "nations proceed in a preordained or inevitable course."

It will be perceived that we have thus far sought to impugn the doctrine of the historical school to which Prof. DRAPER belongs, by invoking the universal consciousness of men that their actions are free. Still if it could be demonstrated that, as a matter of fact, nations do run a predestined course, though it might puzzle the will to reconcile the antinomy which would then obtain between individual consciousness and outward reality, we should nevertheless be compelled to accept the theory of the "science" of history. But this is precisely what has never been done. Neither the hypothesis of COMTE respecting the development of societies through the three stages of the "Theological," "Metaphysical" and "Positive," nor that of the "Cycles" of human progress propounded by VICO, is in the slightest degree capable of historical verification. Beyond this we have had nothing but confident deductions of the most sweeping kind drawn from some physical fact, which possibly may have a real influence on history, but which are commonly exaggerated to an omnipotence by the writers of this school. Among the physical facts thus distorted out of all just relations we count *climate* as treated by Prof. DRAPER.

That climate, soil, food and the influences included under the comprehensive term Physical Geography, have an important effect on the progress of society is not doubted. But it is to be noted that as society advances they grow less and less important. In the early stages, almost tyrannical in their influence, they decline as man acquires the mastery over nature, and in modern nations they figure only as a subordinate factor in the complex formula of civilization. It would be easy to show that the influences without man are less potent than those within man; for the sum of material influences form a constant which cannot be increased, whereas the intellectual and moral influences are in their outgivings cumulative, and in their creative embodiments differentiate nations and ages, and make that we call Progress. It is impossible, therefore, to regard Prof. DRAPER's hypothesis, that "like climate-zones will produce like civilization," otherwise than as an illusion; while the practical application of this notion in the attempt to deduce the necessary course of a population placed in the Southern States of North America from the history of the nations inhabiting the region in the corresponding isothermal in the Old World, as Carthage, &c., is to our mind the most stupendous absurdity ever brought forward in a work of a serious character. For it involves the result that, as that population was destined to pass through the phases exhibited by the societies placed on the isothermal of the South Mediterranean coast, so it is hereafter appointed to pass through the phases exhibited by all the other societies placed on this isothermal. Now, this isothermal, entering Asia, traverses the Holy Land, crosses the Tigris and Euphrates, enveloping Nineveh and Babylon, makes its way through Central Persia, and finally encountering the Himalays, sweeps across China. We are, therefore, to assume that the Southern population is destined at some future day to take on a theocratic form of government and practice circumcision; afterward to pass through numberless metamorphoses as it repeats the history of Nineveh, Babylon and Persia, and to end in the bright consummate flower of Chinese civilization: to live under an Emperor who shall be "lord of the sun," to make war by means of the "stink-pot" and painted hobgoblins, to speak a language of monosyllables written in an alphabet of two hundred and thirty characters, and to cultivate bohea and the artless pig-tail. We had ourselves supposed that the South would have a pretty hard time for some years after the rebellion; but we had really no idea that such frightful experiences as these were in store for us. And now we will protest that these deductions are not only in the spirit of Prof. DRAPER's climatic theory, but we can match them by explicit statements of his own. Referring to the fact that the Pacific coast is analogous in its climate-zone to that of Asia, he says: "Man also, in these varied abodes, *will undergo modification,* and since, under like circumstances, human nature is always the same, *the habits and ideas of the Old World will reappear in the New.* The arts of Eastern life, the picturesque Orientalism of Arabia, will be reproduced in our interior sandy desert, the love songs of Persia in the dells and glades of Sonora, and the religious aspirations of Palestine in the similar scenery of New-Mexico!" The so-called "science" of history has frequently been taunted by unbelievers with lacking that crowning characteristic of science—the power of prediction. It has been reserved for Prof. DRAPER to remove this scandal by a bold stroke of Delphic art. Whether it will bring the desired credit to the "science" remains to be seem; but there is no question that it leaves Dr. DRAPER to divide with Dr. CUMMINGS the honor of being the greatest of living prophets.

If it shall be accounted that we have made any impression adverse to Prof. DRAPER's theory of climate, it will not be difficult to overthrow the numerous deductions which he makes from it to the events of American history. As has already been seen, he claims that there is something in the physical geography of the Northern and the Southern States that differentiated the respective populations of these two sections from each other, giving the former a tendency to "unity," "individualism," "freedom" and other fine qualities; the latter an inclination to "separation," "State rights," "Slavery," and the like baleful predilections. But to the influence exercised over the intellect and institutions of the North and South by physical geography he adds the effect of some supposed difference in the original impulse that led to the settlement of the two sections; and as he makes these two agencies blend with and reinforce each other, and together shape the North and South to the forms they afterward assumed, it may be as well to dispose of the latter influence first of all.

In the opinion of Prof. DRAPER, "the colonization of the North was inspired by ideas, that of the South by material interests. Now this, like most of Prof. DRAPER's generalizations, contains just one little mustard-seed of truth, out of which he develops a huge and banyan-like tree of fiction.

It is true that the early immigrants who settled New-England (which, we suppose, is what Prof. DRAPER means by "the North,") came hither with the "idea" of enjoying freedom of worship for themselves, or rather with the idea of escaping persecution; and there was something sturdy and admirable in the fibre of this band of worthies, and there were among them very noble men, whose high forms loom grandly on the horizon of history. But the question is whether the impulse that prompted the New-England colonists was of that fruitful and generative and catholic nature as to have shaped the institutions and polity and character of the North? (Remember, we are not inquiring whether great principles have not been evolved in New-England, but are limiting ourselves with Prof. DRAPER to estimating the value of the original "idea," out of which he thinks has grown all that is great in America.) We cannot so account it. For the "idea" that inspired the Puritan settlers was not the grand one of universal toleration, but toleration and, indeed, domination for *themselves* as dissenters. When historical criticism comes to be applied to New-England mythology, (for as yet New-England annals are scarcely more historical than the Chronicles of King ARTHUR or the Theogony of HESIOD,) we shall have some queer revelations. It is already well known how narrow and self-regarding were their principles. More proscriptive in their ordinances than were those of whom they complained, the very men who thought that paying one shilling for not going to church in England was an unsupportable tyranny, compelled attendance upon their own mode of worship under the most rigorous penalties. Destitute of the idea of either religious toleration or civil liberty, fines, imprisonment, banishment and death followed in the train of the excommunications of the church. "The truth of history," says Judge STORY—a man who, from his New-England birth and training, is not likely to have exaggerated the dark side of the picture—"the truth of history compels us to admit that from the first settlement down to the charter of WILLIAM and MARY, in 1692, our forefathers, in proportion as they gathered internal strength, were less and less disposed to share it with any other Christian sect. In the intermediate period, the Quakers and Anabaptists, and in short all other dissenters from their creed, were unrelentingly persecuted by fine, imprisonment, banishment, and even death itself. Episcopalians, too, fell under their special displeasure; and notwithstanding every effort of the Crown, by threats and remonstrances, they studiously excluded them from every office, and *even from the right of suffrage.* No person but a freeman was permitted to vote in any public affair, or to hold any office; and no person could become a freeman *but by being a member of their own church and recommended by their own clergy.* The single fact that under this exclusive system not more than one-sixth of the qualified inhabitants were freemen in 1676, affords an ample commentary upon its injustice and folly. *Five-sixths of the colony were disfranchised* by the influence of the ecclesiastical power."

Such a system had not in it the seeds of vitality, and it needed to be dislodged before any real progress could be made. So far, therefore, is it from being true that New-England was colonized under the inspiration of an "idea" which produced the civilization of the North, the original "idea" of the Puritans had to perish before any genuine political or social advance was possible. That this contracted spirit was ultimately displaced by more liberal principles is undoubted, but this only serves to disprove the notion propounded by Prof. DRAPER; while it is to be remarked that the change which came over their minds, in place of being as he would make us believe the effect of something in the physical geography of their climate zone, was the result of deep and general convictions that wrought themselves out in the intellect and conscience of Christendom. Indeed, if we wished to show that precisely the converse of Prof. DRAPER's generalization is the truth, we might point out that it was in the South the germinal "idea" of freedom fructified, and certainly Massachusetts might blush to think that it was reserved for the Catholic colony of Lord BALTIMORE and the blameless Quaker colony of PENN to base their polities on the generous principles of liberty and toleration long before the Puritan colony felt or acknowledged them.

With respect to the colonization of the South having been caused by "material interests," to-wit, tobacco, the Professor confounds an incidental condition with the cause. Doubtless men would not emigrate to a country where no products might be expected to reward their labors; but he is quite mistaken in attributing to tobacco so powerful an influence in the settlement of the South. The use of tobacco was quite limited during the period of the growth of the Virginia and Carolina colonies: the English market was very soon overstocked, the price fell, and if emigration had depended on this alone, migration would have ceased altogether. Nor is Prof. DRAPER more fortunate in his notion, that "material interests" had nothing to do with the settlement of New-England. This might readily be inferred from the slightest reflection on the motives that influence men; but we find, in fact, numerous historical evidences that "material interests" (thrift, thrift, Horatio!) entered for a reasonably large part into the considerations that brought the worthy Puritans across the ocean. An early document shows that not only did they take "material interests" into account themselves, and hold them forth as an inducement to their countrymen in England to come out to America, but that these excellent ideologists of Prof. DRAPER were not above the modern trick of representing rather "hyperbolically" the advantages of the land. "Honest men," says our chronicler, "out of a desire to draw over others to them [from England] *wrote somewhat hyperbolically of many things here,* and by their *too large commendations* of the country and the commodities thereof did strongly invite *others* to go on." (Letter of Gov. DUDLEY; Historical Collections, volume 3, page 36, *et seq.*) But let us end a needless discussion: both the Northern colonists and the Southern colonists undoubtedly emigrated with an "idea"—the idea that they would better their condition.

There are many of Prof. DRAPER's generalizations, and of his deductions from a supposed antagonism between the North and South, resulting from climate, &c., that deserve consideration here. We pass by his notion that "Individualism was the governing principle of the North and Independence that of the South." This is one of those abstractions so attenuated that from the human intellect they command neither assent nor dissent. We might, indeed, point out that the *original* Northern colonists, namely, the Pilgrims, had for their *original* scheme the notion of a community of property and profits—the very reverse of individualism. But the whole question is a metaphysical will-o'-the-wisp, which is not worth chasing after. Nor can we account, as of much more value, Prof. DRAPER's assertion that from its geography "the North tended to unity, the South to diversity." Unity in what; diversity in what? Political unity; political diversity? It would so seem, for he goes on to speak of the *centralization* of the North and the *separatism* of the South. The South, it seems, "found their territory broken up into a multitude of separate peninsulas by rivers," such as the York, James, Roanoke, Neuse, Pedee, Santee, &c.; whereas, "in the North the tendency to centralization was more favored by topographical conditions." We cannot help saying that we find this ridiculous. Does he mean that the North is not broken up by rivers and peninsulas too, and just as numerous as those of the South? And does he mean that the peninsulas made by the York and the James and the Pedee and the Santee, &c., were the seats of so many separate political communities, when in fact the whole Southern territory was at the time of which he is speaking divided into but two political communities—Virginia and Carolina, while the North was parceled out among many colonies? We must say we find such reasoning the very folly of science.

Nevertheless, from these premises he draws conclusions of the most momentous scope and import. For example, he endeavors to make it appear that during the colonial period Unionism was the attribute of New-England, and that it was she that led in the formation of the Confederation, the adoption of the Constitution, &c. In this attempt he turns awry the facts of history with a boldness we have never seen equaled. The first principle that united the Colonies was defence against their common enemies—the Indians, Dutch, French. In this duty we find them reasonably helpful to each other, and though colonial jealousies frequently interfered with perfect accord, we do not find that these were either stimulated or limited by the "isothermals." We fancy that the ordinary principles of human nature would serve to explain these things. Yet it is worth while recalling as a memorable example of the absence of "separatism" in New-England that when, in 1694, our own State was in sore distress for aid against her enemies, Massachusetts excused herself from the quota, alleging that she had had enough expense in looking after her own frontier! The next principle of union was union in opposition to taxation by the Crown. But who moved in this matter? Virginia. New-England followed. In the discussions in the various States on the question of adopting the Articles of Confederation, in 1777, a dread of consolidation is very obvious; but we do not find this sentiment dependent *pro* or *con* on the "climate-zone." It is rather curious moreover that the States in that section, the "isothermal" of which tended to "separatism," first adopted these articles, and without objection. New-England followed. Nor is this all. At that very time Virginia alone, of all the States, "*desired to establish a truly National Government.*" (Hilliard, vol. iii., p. 397.) And then came the Convention to form "a more perfect Union." At whose invitation did it meet? Virginia's. Massachusetts, as a letter from MADISON shows, was "skittish on the subject," and she fettered her delegates by restraining them from acceding to any departure from the principle of the fifth Article of Confederation. We dwell on these facts with pleasure, not because we wish to establish a climate-doctrine the reverse of Prof. DRAPER's, for that would be just as baseless as his own, but because we believe that Unionism, instead of being the distinctive principle of any one section, is, in spite of early Northern antagonisms and later Southern secessions, the very essence and animating soul of the American people. And now, before leaving this part of the subject we must notice what we cannot call other than a piece of disingenuousness on the part of Prof. DRAPER. After referring to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, he gives two speeches to illustrate the different interpretations of that instrument. It is not stated in so many words, but the connection in which these two speeches are put has no other effect than to persuade the casual reader that they express respectively the sentiments of the South and the North regarding the Constitution. Now the first of these speeches is by PATRICK HENRY, who was notoriously always opposed to the Constitution and refused to go into the Convention for its formation. Why did Prof. DRAPER choose an eccentric like HENRY instead of MADISON or JEFFERSON, or PINCKNEY, or RANDOLPH, or WASHINGTON, who were delegates to the Convention and could therefore truly represent Southern sentiment? The other speech is by DANIEL WEBSTER, delivered half a century after the formation of the Constitution, and therefore certainly not a just representation of the sentiment of the North at the time of its adoption. Such perversions are grave in a historical work.

What Dr. DRAPER's theory of Slavery is has already been seen. To him it is an inevitable development among a people inhabiting a climate-zone having the same isothermal as Carthage, which had slavery. The Puritans, however, "settled above the January isothermal of forty-one degrees, the line that marks the boundary of intellectual freedom;" in consequence, "their hatred of Slavery is almost fanatical." Really, it is almost pitiful to expose such fictions. Dr. DRAPER should consult Mr. MOORE's *Notes on Slavery in Massachusetts* for a view of what the Puritans thought about that institution. But, indeed, his whole account of the supposed antagonism respecting Slavery between the opposing "isothermals," at least down to the comparatively recent period when slavery became a great political power, is an illusion, and the opposition to the institution after that period was of a very different kind from what he fancies. It need not be said that in the early days, all good men South and North expressed earnest hopes for the abrogation of the slave system, and it is worthy of remark that there was a generally more tender sentiment in regard to it at the South than at the North. Nor need we remind our readers that when Virginia, in 1787, ceded to the Union the imperial domain, out of which were formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, it was with the express stipulation that Slavery should be forever excluded. Nor that even after the years 1820-21, during which that great struggle which resulted in the Missouri compromise was most active and came to a conclusion, the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee were earnestly engaged in practical movements for emancipation. Besides, the testimony is again against Prof. DRAPER, for if the isothermal of New-England is such as to make the people "fanatically opposed to Slavery," what is the reason the isothermal did not assert itself in protest against the institution on the part of her people? It is certain that for near half a century after the Revolution all petitions on this subject sprang from Pennsylvania, and from the same sect styled by Mr. T. CARLYLE "anarchic Quakers." It is also worthy of note that, at the beginning of the war, the slave-holding interest was genereally opposed to secession; it was the politicians, but little interested in Slavery, who were the movers in that business. Finally, so far from the South being predestined to Slavery, the people—now that the institution has been destroyed by the war—find the "climate-zone" quite well adapted to freedom. As it would have been found so a century ago, the shortsightedness of the human intellect and the frailty of the human will would seem to have had much more to do with its countenance than isothermal predestination. And, in fact, with regard to Prof. DRAPER's whole hypothesis of a necessary antagonism between sections of the United States, growing out of physical causes, we have to say that, in the large sense, the South failed precisely because between it and the North there was *no* adequate differance of climate, race, boundary, institution or aspiration.

We have gone into the examination of this work at considerable length, because its authorship challenges it. As a scientific man, Dr. DRAPER is of good repute. But it has seemed to us that when he abandoned the scalpel and the microscope, and "dropped in a friendly way into history," he failed to take an adequate measure of the nature and methods of his new work. History is not science. Its facts and its causes are, like those of ethics and all other provinces of investigation involving human action, subject to that obscurity which must ever cover the exertions of the human will. It is observed by Lord BACON, that by combining religion and natural philosophy, we make a heretical religion and a fantastic science. In like manner it may be said, that in attempting to combine political history and science we make inaccurate history and unsound science. We have seen some strange distortions of American history by political partisanship; but none so droll as we find in this, we believe, honest "scientific" investigation. If we cannot consider its merit as a history to be much, it will at least be turned to account when another Cornelius Agrippa shall arise to write a new treatise *De Vanitate Scientiarum.*

*HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By J. W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D. In three volumes: Vol. I., containing the Causes of the War and the Events Preparatory To It, Up to the Close of President Buchanan's Administration. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

## *POLICE COURTS.*

### THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

#### A CASE OF ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Saturday night WM. JONES, of No. 3 Hamilton-street, was assaulted by MICHAEL ANDERSON, who tripped up JONES, and then held him down, succeeding in stealing his victim's watch, and ran off with the same. Officer TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the alleged highwayman on Sunday night after a protracted search, though he did not find the missing time-keeper. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was committed for trial.

#### LARCENY OF FLOUR.

Officer GILBERT, of the Harbor Police, and Officer GIFFORD, of the First Precinct, arrested MICHAEL HAYS, Captain of the lighter *J. A. Ladd,* on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen fifteen bags of California flour, valued at $100, from on board the bark *Neried,* lying at Pier No. 50 East River. The stolen flour was found on board the lighter at one of the Brooklyn piers, and the complaint was made by M. BEARSE, of No. 58 South-street. The prisoner stated that he was not guilty, but the magistrate held him for trial. It appears that over one hundred and ninety bags of flour have been stolen from the bark.

### JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

#### HE GOES THE BEATEN ROAD.

On the 4th inst. JAMES RILEY, No. 272 First-avenue, had hanging in a back room a coat, a vest and a pair of pants, all valued at $50, and on that day, why or how does not appear, but a man named THOMAS KAVANAUGH entered the room, and immediately afterward RILEY entered and found the clothes had taken their departure. RILEY went into the hallway, found the vest lying on the floor, and saw KAVANAUGH in the act of leaving the house, whether or not with the remaining articles does not appear. The evidence, although like Mercutio's wound, answered the purpose equally well, and KAVANAUGH, who is a native of Ireland, 22 years of age, and resided—before the authorities provided him with a different abode—at No. 256 East Sixteenth-street, was committed in default of $500 for trial at the General Sessions.

#### HARD-WON PRE-EMINENCE.

There are degrees in larceny as in other arts; the flash thief has an ingrained contempt for the sneak thief, and the latter occasionally finds an operator whose exploits he can legitimately despise, and the class can indulge in the luxury of the sentiment at the expense of one GEORGE HEALEY. This individual, who is 18 years of age, and styles himself an "actor" from the fact he takes part in the performances in a den in Mercer-street, has lately been despoiling two women of Greene-street of the dearly bought wages of sin. HEALEY was the chosen of one LAURA ADAMS, No. 120 Greene-street, and during her absence entered her room, opened her bureau, and took out a number of pawn tickets. A companion represented to HEALEY that this robbing of his woman was a rather mean operation, and HEALY pretended to respond to the cogency of his reasoning by putting the tickets back. LAURA, who was kept in ignorance of the transaction, found upon her return that two of the tickets, representing two silk dresses, of the value of $25, had been stolen, and hurried off at once to the pawnbroker, but arrived only in time to learn that the tickets had been presented and the dresses taken away. She had no clue to the thief, but who was evidently the same person who had on the previous day entered the room of another of the girls, NELLIE SHEFFARD, and stolen a silk cloak valued at $35. This cloak HEALEY offered to sell for one dollar to another woman named MARY WATSON, and this latter informing the rightful owner of the property, HEALEY was arrested. Two complaints, embodying the facts above narrated, were lodged against him, and he was committed without bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

#### EXCISE CASES.

Officer KING, of the Eighth Precinct, went into the saloon of W. A. C. KANEFERT, No. 16 East Twenty-fifth-street, and on Sunday found there several men sitting around a table with glasses foaming with lager, and swearing to this state of facts, KANEFERT gave bail in $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law in the Court of General Sessions.

Officer MCGLOYN, of the Eighth Precinct, on the same day visited the saloon of FRANK HICKS, No. 168 Greene-street, and found several women with glasses of ale in their hands. The officer making oath to the facts, HICKS gave bail in $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

Officer KEALY, of the Eighth Precinct, going to the saloon of MARY MULVENE, No. 118 Spring-street, saw her selling whisky she having no license to sell liquor. Being arraigned, MARY chose an unusual course, and elected to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions, and she was accordingly required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer before that tribunal.

### ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

#### EXCISE CASES.

On yesterday the record was chary of details, and showed only that Henry Gimple, No. 363 Broome-street; Claus Schroeder, No. 632 Water-street; Edward Hauser, No. 298 Broome-street; Christian Schmidt, No. 23 Avenue C; Herman Bebie, No. 56 Orchard-street; Andrew Healy, No. 818 Madison street, and Henry Braus, No. 164½ Orchard-street, were complained of by Police officers for selling liquor on Sunday. In each case, the offense being proven, the party was required to give bail in the sum of $200 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

#### BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

CHARLOTTE GUSSER, a German living at No. 186 Rivington-street, made a complaint from which it appears that the person of her daughter, JOSEPHINE GUSSER, 9 years of age, had been violated by FRANCIS HOFFMAN and CHARLES ILKE, youths about 18 years of age, employed in the moulding mill Nos. 174 and 176 Rivington-street. It is alleged that on Thursday the little girl went into the mill for the purpose of picking up chips, when these two men enticed her into a retired part of the building and there committed the outrage. The accused were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to await an examination.

CORONER'S STATISTICS.—During the months of July and August there were 31 deaths from falls. Of these 19 were adults and 12 minors, 26 being males and 5 females. The nature of these falls are divided as follows: Windows, 8; intoxication, 5; roofs, 3; carts, 2; scaffold, 1; stairs, 1; stoops, 1; violence, 3; tre s, 1; gang-plank, 1; fits, 2; lumber, 1; quarry, 1; and hold of vessel, 1. Total, 31.

## *LAW REPORTS.*

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Clerke, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 14—Smith vs. Lyman et al. | 112—Hallgarten et al. vs. Same. |
| 60—Valentine vs. Schultz. | 113—Hallgarten et al. vs. Same. |
| 74—Reford vs. Peck. | 114—Richardson vs. Security Insurance Co. |
| 83—Turner et al. vs. Hall. | 116—Wiegand vs. Sherman. |
| 85—Kelly vs. Kennedy. | 122—Weove vs. Victor Gold and Silver Min. Co. |
| 88—Cohn et al. vs. Harris. | |
| 94—Baker vs. Byrere et al. | |
| 104—Redmond vs. Elmer et al. | |

The call commences at No. 123—Marcow vs. Baron.

#### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Hearne, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 81—Starr vs. Green. | 98—Nolan vs. Burke. |
| —Chittenden vs. Greenhall. | 99—Stevens vs. Cox. |
| 82—Schilter vs. Van Wagner. | 100—Keenad vs. Dahlman. |
| 15—Smith vs. Short. | 102—Rosenberg vs. Myrick. |
| 92—Gonadi vs. Tuiser. | 103—McConnell vs. Partist. |
| 93—Whiting vs. Fallon. | 104—Bohm vs. Manner. |
| 94—Amestatt vs. Bembe. | 105—Fettrech vs. Benedict. |
| 95—Taft vs. Bishop. | 106—McDonald vs. McAnnans. |
| 96—Hallett vs. Fields. | 107—Kavanagh vs. McKimmins. |
| 97—Wilson vs. Wolf. | 108—Schraidt vs. Hinta. |

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE ADMIRALTY—INLAND NAVIGABLE WATERS—EXCLUSIVE FEDERAL JURISDICTION—IN WHAT CASES THERE MAY BE CONCURRENT STATE JURISDICTION.

*The Steamboat Ad. Hine, plff. in error vs. Trevor, in error to the Supreme Court of Iowa:*

Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court:

This was a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa. The substance of the record, so far as it is necessary to consider here, is strictly this: A collision occurred between the steamboats *Ad. Hine* and *Sunshine,* on the Mississippi River, at or near St. Louis, in which the latter vessel was injured. Some months afterwards, the owners of the *Sunshine* caused the *Ad. Hine* to be seized while she was lying at Davenport, Iowa, in a proceeding under the laws of that State, to subject her to a sale in satisfaction of the damages sustained by their vessel.

The owners of the *Ad. Hine* interposed a plea to the jurisdiction of the State Court. The point being ruled against them, it was carried to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed, and by the present writ of error we are called upon to reverse that decision.

The record distinctly raises the question, how far the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States, in admiralty causes, arising on the navigable inland waters of this country, is inclusive, and to what extent the State Courts can exercise a concurrent jurisdiction?

Nearly all the States—perhaps all whose territories are penetrated or bounded by rivers capable of floating a steamboat—have statutes authorizing their Courts, by proceedings *in rem.,* to enforce contracts or redress torts, which, if they had the same relation to the sea that they have to the waters of these rivers, would be conceded to be the subjects of admiralty jurisdiction. These statutes have been acted upon for many years, and are the sources of power exercised largely by the State Courts at the present time. The question of their conflict with the constitutional legislation of Congress, on the same subject, is now for the first time presented to this Court.

We are sensible of the extent of the interests to be affected by our decision, and the importance of the principles upon which that decision must rest, and have held the case under advisement for some time, in order that every consideration which could properly influence the result might be deliberately weighed.

There can, however, be no doubt about the judgment which we must render, unless we are prepared to overrule the entire series of decisions of this Court upon the subject of admiralty jurisdiction on Western waters, commencing with the case of the *Genesee Chief* in 1851, and terminating with that of the *Moses Taylor,* decided at the present term; for these decisions supply every element necessary to a sound judgment in the case before us.

The history of the adjudications of this Court on this subject, which it becomes necessary here to review, is a very interesting one, and shows with what slowness and hesitation the Court arrived at the conviction of the full powers with which the Constitution and Acts of Congress have vested in the Federal judiciary. Yet, as each position has been reached, it has been followed by a ready acquiescence on the part of the profession and of the public interested in the navigation of the interior waters of the country, which is strong evidence that the decisions rested on sound principles, and that the jurisdiction evinced was both beneficial and acceptable to the classes affected by it.

From the organization of the Government until the era of steamboat navigation, it is not strange that no question of this kind came before this Court. The commerce carried on upon the inland waters prior to that time was so small that cases were not likely to arise requiring the aid of Admiralty Courts. But with the vast increase of inland navigation consequent upon the use of steamboats, and the development of wealth on the borders of the rivers which thus became the great water highways of an immense commerce, the necessity for an Admiralty Court, and the value of admiralty principles in settling controversies growing out of this system of transportation, began to be felt.

Here the Court cited and commented upon the cases of the steamboat *Thomas Jefferson,* (10 Wheat., 428;) steamboat *Orleans,* (11 Peters, 175;) and the case of the *Waring* vs. *Clark,* (8 How., 441.)

The next case in order of time, the *Genesee Chief,* (12 How., 457,) is by far the most important of the series, for it overrules all the previous decisions limiting the Admiralty jurisdiction, to tide-water and asserts the broad doctrine that the principles of that jurisdiction, as conferred on the Federal Courts by the Constitution, extends wherever ships float, and navigation successfully aids commerce, whether internal or external.

That case arose under an act of Congress approved Feb. 26. 1845, (5 U. S. Stat., 726,) which provides that "the District Courts of the United States shall have, possess and exercise the same jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort arising in, upon, or concerning steamboats, or other vessels of twenty tons burden and upward, inrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, and at the time employed in navigation between ports and places in different States and territories, upon lakes and navigable waters connecting such lakes, as is now possessed and exercised by the said Court in cases of like steamboats and other vessels employed in navigation and commerce upon the high seas and tidewaters within the Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States." The *Genesee Chief* was libeled under this act for damages arising from a collision on Lake Ontario. A decree having been rendered against the vessel, the claimants appealed to this Court.

It was urged here that the act under which the proceeding was had was unconstitutional.

1. Because the act was not a regulation of commerce, and was not, therefore, within the commercial clause of the Constitution.

2. Because the Constitutional grant of admiralty powers did not extend to cases originating above tide water, and Congress could not extend it by legislation.

The Court concurred in the first of these propositions, that the act would not be supported as a regulation of commerce. The Chief-Justice who delivered the opinion then entered into a masterly analysis of the argument, by which it was maintained that the admiralty powers conferred by the Federal Constitution did not extend beyond tide water in our rivers and lakes.

This argument assumed that in determining the limits of these powers, we were bound by the rule which governed the Admiralty Court of Great Britain on the same subject at the time our Constitution was adopted, and it was said that the limits of the Court's power in that country was the ebb and flow of the tide.

This was conceded to be true as a matter of fact, but the Chief Justice demonstrated that the reason of this rule was that the limit of the tide in all the waters of England, was at the same time the limit of practicable navigation, and that as there could be no use for an admiralty jurisdiction where there could be no navigation, this test of the navigability of these waters, became substituted as the rule, instead of the navigability itself. Such a rule he showed could have no pertinency to the rivers and lakes of this country, for here no such test existed. Many of our rivers could be navigated as successfully and as profitably for a thousand miles above tide-water, as they could below; and he showed the absurdity of adopting as the test of admiralty jurisdiction in this country, an artificial rule which was founded on a reason in England that did not exist here. The true rule in both countries, was the navigable capacity of the stream; and as this was ascertained in England by a test which was wholly inapplicable here, we could not be governed [illegible] the cases of the *Thomas*

*Fairfowen* and the steamboat *Orleans*, already referred to, were then examined and overruled.

This opinion received the assent of all the members of the Court except one. Although the case arose under the Act of 1845, already cited, which in its terms is expressly limited to matters arising upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting said lakes, and which the Chief-Justice said was a limitation of the powers conferred previously on the Federal Courts, it established principles under which the District Courts of the United States began to exercise admiralty jurisdiction of matters arising upon all the public navigable rivers of the interior of the country.

This Court, also, at the same term in which the case of the *Genesee Chief* was decided, held, in Freits vs. Bull, in which the point was raised in argument that the Federal Courts ha. jurisdiction, according to the principles of that case, in the matter of a collision on the Mississippi River, above tide-water.

As soon as these decisions became generally known, admiralty cases increased rapidly in the District Courts of the United States, both on the lakes and rivers of the West. Many members of the legal profession engaged in these cases, and some of the Courts have, from this circumstance, assumed, without examination, that the jurisdiction in admiralty cases arising in the rivers of the interior of the country is founded on the act of 1845; and such is, perhaps, the more general impression in the West. The very learned Court whose judgment we are reviewing has fallen into this mistake in the opinion which it delivered in the case before us, and it is repeated here by counsel for the defendant in error.

But the slightest examination of the language of that act will show that this cannot be so, as it is confined, as we have already said, to cases arising "on the lakes and navigable waters connecting said lakes." The jurisdiction upon these waters is governed by that statute, but its force extends no further.

The jurisdiction thus conferred is, in many respects, peculiar, and its exercise is, in some important particulars, different, under that act, from the admiralty jurisdiction conferred by the act of Sept. 24, 1789.

1. It is limited to vessels of twenty tons burden and upward, enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade.

2. To vessels employed in commerce and navigation between ports and places in different States.

3. It grants a jury trial if either party shall demand it.

4. The jurisdiction is not exclusive, but is expressly made concurrent with such remedies as may be given by State laws.

But the true reason why the admiralty powers of the Federal Courts began now to be exercised for the first time in the inland waters was this: The decision in the case of the *Genesee Chief* having removed the imaginary line of tide water which had been supposed to circumscribe the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts, there existed no longer any reason why the general admiralty powers conferred on all the District Courts by the ninth section of the Judiciary Act, (1 U. S. Stat., 77,) should not be exercised wherever there was navigation which could give rise to admiralty and maritime causes. The Congress which framed that act—the first assembled under the Constitution—seemed to recognize this more extended view of the jurisdiction in admiralty, by placing under its control cases of seizure of vessels under the laws of impost, navigation and trade of the United States, when these seizures were made in waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burden or upwards.

The case of the *Magnolia*, (20 How., 296,) is another important case in the line of decisions which we have been considering. The principles established by the case of the *Genesee Chief* were thereby reaffirmed after a careful and full reconsideration. It was also further decided (which is pertinent to the case before us) that the jurisdiction in admiralty on the great Western rivers did not depend upon the act of Feb. 8, 1845, but that it was founded on the act of Sept. 24, 1789. That decision was made ten years ago, and the jurisdiction then thereby established has been largely administered by all the District Courts of the United States ever since without question.

At the same time, the State Courts have been in the habit of adjudicating causes which, in the nature of their subject-matter, are identical in every sense with causes which are acknowledged to be of admiralty and maritime cognisance; and they have in these cases administered remedies which differ in no essential respect from the remedies which have heretofore been considered as peculiar to Admiralty Courts. This authority has been exercised under State statutes, and not under any claim of a general common-law power in these courts to such a jurisdiction.

The main point ruled in that case is, that the jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1789 in the District Courts in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction is exclusive by its express terms, and that this exclusion extends to the State Courts. The language of the ninth section of the act admits of no other interpretation. It says, after describing the criminal jurisdiction conferred on the District Courts, that they "shall also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden." If the Congress of the United States has the right, in providing for the exercise of the admiralty powers, to which the Constitution declares the authority of the Federal judiciary shall extend, to make No. 1 jurisdiction exclusive, then undoubtedly it has done so by this act. This branch of the subject has been so fully discussed in the opinion of the Court in the case just referred to, that it is unnecessary to consider it further in this place.

It must be taken, therefore, as the settled law of this Court, that wherever the District Courts of the United States have original cognizance of admiralty causes by virtue of the act of 1789, that cognizance is exclusive, and no other Court, State or National, can exercise it, with the exception always of such concurrent remedy as is given by the common law.

This examination of the cases already decided by this Court establishes clearly the following propositions:

1. The admiralty jurisdiction to which the power of the Federal Judiciary is by the Constitution declared to extend, is not limited to tide-water, but covers the entire navigable waters of the United States.

2. The original jurisdiction in admiralty exercised by the District Court by virtue of the act of 1789, is exclusive not only of other Federal Courts but of the State Courts also.

3. The jurisdiction of admiralty causes arising on the interior waters of the United States, other than the lakes and their connecting waters, is conferred by the act of Sept. 24, 1789.

4. The admiralty jurisdiction exercised by the same Courts on the lakes and the waters connecting these lakes, is governed by the act of Feb. 8, 1845.

If the facts of the case before us in this record constitute a cause of admiralty cognizance, then the remedy by a direct proceeding against the vessel belonged to the Federal Courts alone, and was excluded from the State tribunals.

It was a case of collision between two steamboats. The case of the *Magnolia*, (20 How.,) to which we have before referred, was a case of this character, and many others have been decided in this Court since that time. That they were admiralty causes has never been doubted.

We now see that every principle which is necessary to a decision in this case has been already established by this Court in previous cases. They lead, unavoidably, to the conclusion that the State Courts of Iowa acted without jurisdiction; that the law of that State was void for want of jurisdiction, is void, because it is in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of Sept. 24, 1789, and that this act is well authorized by the Constitution of the United States. Unless we are prepared to retract the principles established by the entire series of decisions of this Court on that subject, from and including the case of the *Genesee Chief*, down to that of the *Jesse Taylor*, decided at this term, we cannot escape this conclusion. The succeeding cases are in reality but the necessary complement and result of the principles declared in the case of the *Genesee Chief*. The propositions laid down here, and which were indisputable to sustain the judgment in that case, brings us logically to the judgment which we must render in this case. With the decisions of that case on the subject of the extent of the admiralty jurisdiction we are satisfied, and should be disposed to affirm them now if they were open to controversy.

It may be well here to advert to one or two considerations to which our attention has been called, but which did not seem of notice in the course of observation which we have been pursuing, without breaking the sequence of the argument.

1. It is said there is nothing in the record to show that the *Ad. Hine* was of ten tons burden or upward, and that therefore the case is not brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. To this observation is made, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Iowa, in reference to the provision of the act of 1845, which that Court supposed to confer jurisdiction on the Federal Courts in the present case, it is had such jurisdiction at all. We have already shown that the jurisdiction is founded on the act of 1789. That act also speaks of vessels of ten tons burden and upwards, but not in the same connection that the act of 1845 does. In the latter act it is made essential to the jurisdiction that the vessel which is the subject of the contract, or the tort, should be enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, and should be of twenty tons burden or upwards. In the act of 1789 it is declared that the District Courts shall have jurisdiction in admiralty of seizures for violations of certain laws, where such seizures are made on rivers navigable by vessels of ten tons burden or upwards from the sea. In the latter case the phrase is used as describing the carrying capacity of the river where the seizure is made. In the former case it relates to the capacity of the vessel itself.

2. It is said that the statute of Iowa may be fairly construed as coming within the clause of the ninth section of the act of 1789, which "saves to suitors in all cases the right of a common law remedy where the common law is competent to give it." But the remedy pursued in the Iowa Courts in the case before us is in no sense a common law remedy. It is a remedy partaking of all the essential features of an admiralty proceeding *in rem*. The statute provides that the vessel may be sued and made defendant without any proceedings against the owners, or even mentioning their names. That a writ may be issued and the vessel seized on filing a petition similar in substance to a libel. That after a notice in the nature of a monition the vessel may be condemned and an order made for her sale, if the liability is established for which she was sued. Such is the general character of the steamboat laws of the Western States.

While the proceeding differs thus from a common law remedy, it is also essentially different from what are in the West called suits by attachment, and in some of the older States foreign attachments. In these cases there is a suit against a personal defendant by name, and because of inability to serve process on him, on account of non-residence or for some other reason mentioned in the various statutes allowing attachments to issue, the suit is commenced by a writ directing the proper officer to attach sufficient property of the defendant to answer any judgment which may be rendered against him. This proceeding may be had against an owner or part owner of a vessel, and his interest thus subjected to sale in a common law court of the State.

Such actions may also be maintained *in personam* against a defendant in the common law Courts, as the common law gives, all inconsistence with the grant of admiralty powers in the ninth section of the Judiciary Act.

But it could not have been the intention of Congress by the exception in that section to give the suitor all such remedies as might afterward be enacted by State statutes, for this would have enabled the States to make the jurisdiction of their Courts concurrent in all cases, by simply providing a statutory remedy for all cases. Thus one exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Courts would be defeated. In the act of 1845, where Congress does mean this, the language expresses it clearly; for after saving to the parties in cases arising under that act a right of trial by jury, and the right to a concurrent remedy at common law, where it is competent to give it, there is added: "Any concurrent remedy which may be given by the State laws where such steamer or other vessel is employed."

The judgment is reversed, and the case is remanded to the Supreme Court of Iowa, with directions that it be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

*In the matter of Charles A. Morford.*—In this matter an injunction had been issued restraining the Sussex National Bank of Newton from taking any steps to collect a judgment of the Supreme Court of New-York in its favor against the bankrupt, and restraining the Sheriff of New-York from returning an execution issued upon that judgment.

The bank now presented a petition stating that the bankrupt formerly owned a house and lot in New-York, which he conveyed to Anthony D. Morford, and which had been conveyed by Anthony D. Merford to the wife of the bankrupt; and stating also that the house and lot are really the property of the bankrupt, and that the petitioner is really apprehensive that the bankrupt's wife will convey or mortgage it during the pendency of the proceedings.

The Court now modified the injunction order, so far as to allow the Sheriff to return the execution and the petitioner to prosecute an action to set aside the conveyances of the property.

For petitioner, Mr. Brownell.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSIGNEE WHERE NO CREDITORS ATTEND.

*In the Matter of Mortimer A. Cogswell.*—In this case no creditor attended before the Register at the time and place appointed for the first meeting of creditors, and the Register certified to the Court the question whether in that case he had the power to appoint an assignee.

*Held by the Court*—Where no creditor attends at such first meeting the Register has the power to appoint an assignee, whether any creditor has proved his debt or not.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

*Before Commissioner Stillwell.*

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Frederick and Elizabeth Davidson, who claim to be husband and wife, were arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner Stillwell, charged with passing counterfeit twenty-five cent fractional currency. At the time of their arrest they were making small purchases on the Eighth-avenue, and offering the bogus stuff in payment. A quantity of the bogus money was found upon their persons. They were held in bail in the sum of $1,800 each for a hearing on Wednesday next.

THE TAUSKY-RICH DISTILLERY CASE.

Henry Tausky, as has already been reported in our columns, having been charged jointly with Henry Rich in running off $100,000 worth of whisky from the distillery at Nos. 16 and 16½ Debrossee-street, was committed for trial, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000. His surety, within a few days surrendered him, and he was remanded to prison. Yesterday Mr. Wm. S. Miller, a broker, at No. 36 Pine-street, appeared before the Commissioner and furnished the necessary security, and Tausky was again released from custody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 9.

*Before Judge Clerke.*

THE SOLDIERS' DISPATCH COMPANY—A MANDAMUS APPLIED FOR AGAINST THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*The People on the Relation of the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company vs. The Metropolitan Board of Health.*—The argument of this case was heard yesterday. The relators have made application for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Health to issue permits to them to erect booths, stands, &c., at about one hundred different places in this city, they (the relators) designating the locations. From the papers placed before the Court it appears that at the last session of the Legislature an act of incorporation was passed with the title of "The Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company," Gen. Alexander Shaler and some eight or ten other officers and soldiers who served in the Union Army, are named as incorporators. In section first of the act it is declared that the object shall be to furnish employment, so far as practicable, to worthy disabled soldiers and orphan sons of soldiers who lost their lives or who became disabled while serving in the volunteer army of the United States, in regiments raised in and accredited to the State of New-York.

By the terms of section 15 of the act, it appears that there is another object, as follows:

SEC. 15. The business and general object of said corporation shall be to receive and deliver property, packages and messages in any manner within the territory known as the Metropolitan Police District, and to take and hold any package, bundle or substance intrusted to said corporation or its agents, to be delivered at a time and place to be designated, and to receive and deliver messages in sealed envelope, magnetic telegraph or otherwise, in such manner and at such rates, charges, fees and expenses as shall be agreed upon by said corporation and the parties employing or requiring the services of said corporation, and as shall be prescribed by the by-laws; said corporation shall have power to display advertisements, and use their stands, booths or offices for the purpose of receiving, storing and sending out packages or messages, as the case may be; and may vend at retail newspapers, books, periodicals, stationer's goods, confectionery, fruits, and flowers, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors."

Mr. Rice, on behalf of the relators, read the papers in the case, and briefly stated the grounds upon which they claimed that they were entitled to a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Health to grant the permission asked for. They had called the attention of the Health Board to the act; they had sent them a letter from President Shaler; a list of the places where they desired the booths to be erected, and a printed blank and some sketches of the proposed erections.

Col. Bliss, for the Board of Health, read an affidavit of President Schultz, also those portions of the act most relied upon by the other side. He admitted there had been a list of about 100 places furnished them, where the other side desired to erect booths, stands, &c., in order to carry on their business. It was true, as stated by the other side, they could not erect any in Broadway under any circumstances. That thoroughfare was specially excluded in the act. They should contend that, within twelve days after this act, incorporating the Soldier's Company, so called, this now commonly known as the Tax Levy, was passed, and in that there was a repealing clause, which, among other things, says: "It shall not be lawful for said Board of Police, *or any other Board* of officers, after the passage of this act, to grant permits, nor shall any permits be granted to any person or persons to occupy or obstruct any portion of any public street, sidewalk, bulkhead," &c., &c.

Mr. Rice contended that it could not have been the intention of the Legislature which passed this act of incorporation of the Soldiers' Company, to abrogate it ten days after by the passage of the law referred to by the other side. But the one was not repugnant to the other. It was not intended that the Board of Health should give permission to these soldiers to erect their booths, &c., on the sidewalks to enable them to carry on their business. The Legislature had granted them permission to do that. What they asked of the Board of Health is, to fix the size, shape, location, &c., of these booths. The first law was not abrogated, and could not be claimed to be so except by implication. Our Courts now all looked with great disfavor upon the abrogation of laws by implication.

Mr. Bliss here read a portion of the list of places where it is proposed to locate these business booths on the sidewalks, as follows:

On Bowling Green, corner Whitehall, west side of Water, near Fulton; south side of Park-place near the line of Broadway; junction of Nassau and Park-row; Chambers-street near southeast corner Broadway; northwest corner of Reade-street, fourteen feet from Chatham; south side of White, near Broadway; south side of Canal, near west side of Broadway; in Canal-street, northeast corner of Mercer-street, &c. The entire list is a little over one hundred for this City. The list for Brooklyn was not produced. It appears by the terms of the act of incorporation, however, that the entire Metropolitan District is included—all the cities and villages being therein referred to.

Mr. Eaton, one of the counsel for the Health Board, read an elaborate opinion which he had prepared for the Board in answer to their application to him for information as what action, if any, it was their duty to take under the circumstances. He said, at the outset, that although he was one of the counsel to the Board, he could not act with that persistent zeal which, in a private matter, would prompt him to carry his case through by all fair and legitimate means. He could merely state the law and the facts as they presented themselves to his mind. The Board felt and he felt that if his opponents were right in their view of the case, then a very grave responsibility and an arduous duty had been thrust upon them. He then proceeded to present his views of the two acts of the Legislature. In doing so he took up the act of incorporation section by section, and stated what appeared to him to be the objects of the Company. He referred particularly to sections one and fifteen, as above quoted. It was apparent that while the soldiers, who instigated the act, had made both charity and patriotism the object in the first section, the real object of seeking to get possession of parts of certain streets and sidewalks, was business—business, pure and simple, and nothing else. Why should they, more than any other class of our citizens, monopolize any portion of the sidewalks with their booths and stands? The sidewalks were dedicated to, and were necessary for, the use of pedestrians. True, Broadway is excepted from the operation of the law, but there are many other crowded thoroughfares in this great City. Counsel also alluded to the clause in section 15 which allows newspapers to be sold, "also books, periodicals, stationers' goods, confectionery, fruits and flowers." Would the citizens and taxpayers of New-York be content that their public streets shall be turned into stands and stalls for the sale of all these things?

Judge Clerke said the important question which he would be called upon to decide in this case is whether the Board of Health has any right to act.

Mr. Eaton said he supposed that was so, and he would confine himself to that point. He then discussed the act of incorporation in connection with the act passed about two weeks subsequently, in what is known as the tax levy. The Court must take, said he, both acts into consideration before granting the peremptory writ of *mandamus* which is prayed for by the corporators.

Attorney-General Martindale, in reply, made a few remarks on behalf of the relators. He urged that the Legislature had given this company the necessary permission to erect booths, &c., for the purpose of transacting their business, subject only to right of Health Board to regulate their size, shape, location, &c. In conclusion he asked that the opinion of Judge Bosworth on this subject, and in which he concurred with the speaker, might be handed up to the Court with the other papers.

Mr. Bliss said the opinion of Judge Bosworth was quite brief, and was written in pencil on the fly-leaf of the act of incorporation. It was not then in his possession.

After some further informal discussion, the Court said he would take the papers and reserve his decision.

For relators, Attorney-General Martindale and Mr. Rice; for the respondents, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Bliss.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 9.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Ambler *vs.* Skinner; an injunction may issue in this case, the terms and extent of it to be settled on notice.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will meet on Saturday next, the 14th inst., in the General Term Room, for the purpose of hearing non-enumerated motions.

This is in pursuance of a rule made some months ago, in which they decided to sit on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, (except July and August,) for the purpose of hearing non-enumerated motions.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 9, 1867.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $75,000 | U. S. 6s '81, C. | 111¼ | 200 | Adams Ex. Co | 68 |
| 35,000 | do | 111¾ | 150 | do | 68½ |
| 36,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 | 114¼ | 20 | Am. Ex. Co | 68¾ |
| 3,000 | do Small | 113¾ | 8 | do | 68 |
| 1,540 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 | 109¾ | 25 | Wells, F. & Co. Ex | 64 |
| 60,000 | do '65 | 109¾ | 100 | do 2d call | 65 |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 | 111¾ | 20 | Mer. U. Ex. 30 d. paid | 22½ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s C. | 99¾ | 20 | do | 22 |
| 5,000 | U.S. 5s, 10-40s R. | 99¾ | 350 | Pacific Mail | 143 |
| 1,000 | U.S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss | 108¾ | 100 | do | 143¼ |
| 5,000 | do | 108¾ | 25 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 104¾ |
| 20,000 | do | 108¾ | 80 | Erie | 69 |
| 21,000 | Tenn. 6s, 6s. | 66 | 100 | do. 2d call | 68¾ |
| 4,000 | do | 66¾ | 200 | Reading R. | 102¾ |
| 100 | Tenn. 6s, new | 63¾ | 200 | do | 102¾ |
| 9,000 | Missouri 6s | 103¾ | 300 | M. U. Ex., 30 paid | 21¾ |
| 6,000 | do 2d call | 104 | 100 | Hud. Riv. R. | 124¾ |
| 1,000 | Mo. 6s, R. & St. J. | 100 | 100 | do. 2d call | 124¾ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s | 57¾ | 400 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 88¾ |
| 1,000 | City 6s, '76 | 100 | 500 | do | 88¾ |
| 10,000 | U. S. Mtge. 1st M. | 27¾ | 200 | do | 88¾ |
| 30,000 | do | 27¾ | 200 | do | 88¾ |
| 1,000 | Erie 3d M. | 98 | 300 | do | 88 |
| 1,000 | Alt. & T. H. 1st M. | 80 | 800 | Chic. & N.W. | 46 |
| 1,000 | Alt. & T.H. 1st M. | 93½ | 30 | do | 45¾ |
| 2,000 | Chic. & N.W. 1st | 85¾ | 100 | C. & N. W. Pr. | 70¾ |
| 2,000 | Troy & R. 1st m. sf | 80 | 500 | do | 70¾ |
| 1,000 | H. & R. 2d S. F. B. | 106 | 300 | Chi. & R. I. | 104¾ |
| 64 | Bk. of Commerce | 118 | 100 | do | 104¾ |
| 5 | Corn Ex. Bk. | 121 | 200 | do | 104¾ |
| 20 | Continental Bank | 107 | 400 | Chi. Bur. & Q. R. | 125 |
| 10 | Imo. & Trad. B'k | 116 | 400 | Mil. & St. Paul | 48¾ |
| 10 | Bk. of Comm'th | 108½ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 67¾ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel | 43¾ | 100 | Pacific M. | 143¼ |
| 100 | do | 43¾ | 100 | do | 143 |
| 100 | do 2d call | 43¾ | 50 | Chic. & Alt. Pr. | 123 |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 126½ | 100 | H. & St. J. Pf. | 63 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s '67 | C 142 | 500 | Adams Ex. Co | 68 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 | 114¾ | 200 | do | 67¾ |
| 15,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64 | 109¾ | 200 | Wells, Fargo Ex. | 64 |
| 50,000 | U. S. 6s, 7-10, R. | 108¾ | 200 | Mer. U. Ex. 30 d. cash | 22 |
| 1,500 | U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. | 99¾ | 500 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 105¾ |
| 5,000 | Tenn. 6s, ex-c. | 66¾ | 200 | do | 105¾ |
| 6,000 | Missouri 6s | 103¾ | 100 | Erie R. | 68¾ |
| 4,000 | do | 104 | 200 | do | 68¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 104¾ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 45¾ |
| 13,000 | do | 104¾ | 300 | Hudson R. | 128 |
| 18,000 | Tenn. 6s, new | 65¾ | 200 | do | 128¼ |
| 10,000 | Mo. 6s, R. & St. Jo. Issue | 79 | 300 | Reading R. | 102¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 78¾ | 200 | do | 102¾ |
| 10,000 | Ohio & M. 1st M. | 27¾ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 82¾ |
| 5,000 | Alt. & T. H. 1st M. | 91¾ | 500 | do | 82¾ |
| 1,000 | P. F. W. & C. 1st M | 108 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. Pr. | 71¾ |
| 8 | West. U. Tel | 42¾ | 200 | Ill. Central R. | 120¾ |
| 100 | do | 43 | 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 125¾ |
| 20 | Con. Nat. Bank | 107 | 400 | Chic. & R. I. | 104¾ |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 111¾ | 400 | Pitts. F. W. & C. R. | 105¾ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex. 30 p. | 22 | 200 | M. & St. P. Pf. | 67¾ |
| 100 | do | 22¾ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. | 82¼ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 43 | 100 | Chic., R. I. & P. | 104¼ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 105½ | 200 | do | 104¼ |
| 200 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 87¾ | 200 | do | 104¾ |
| 200 | do | 88 | 400 | Chi. & N. W. | 46 |
| 200 | Reading R. | 102¾ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pref. | 70¾ |
| 300 | do | 102¾ | 100 | Chi. & R. I. | 104¾ |
| 300 | do | 102¾ | 100 | Erie Railroad | 69¼ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 27¾ | 200 | Hud. Riv. R. | 124¾ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. Co. | 68 | 200 | Reading R. | 102¾ |
| 100 | do | 67¾ | 200 | do | 102¾ |
| 100 | U. S. Tel. | 70 | 850 | M. U. Ex., 30 paid | 21¾ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail | 143¾ | 400 | M. S. & N. I. | 82¼ |
| 50 | do | 143¼ | 100 | Ill. Cen. | 120 |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 111¾ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts. x-d | 88 |
| 5,000 | do | 111¾ | 800 | Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 103¾ |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen. | 105½ | 100 | do | 103¾ |
| 100 | do | 105¾ | 100 | do | 103¾ |
| 100 | do | 105¾ | 200 | do | 104 |
| 2200 | Erie R. | 69¾ | 800 | Chic. & N. W. | 45¾ |
| 600 | do | 69¾ | 600 | do | 45¾ |
| 800 | do | 68¾ | 200 | do | 45¾ |
| 2600 | do | 68¾ | 800 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 70 |
| 300 | do | 68¾ | 200 | do | 70 |
| 200 | do | 68¾ | 300 | do | 70 |
| 400 | do | 68¾ | 100 | Mar. Min. Co. | 16¾ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 27¾ | 100 | West. U. Tel. | 43¾ |
| 20 | Amer. Ex. | 67¾ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 47¾ |
| 400 | Erie Railroad | 68¾ | 400 | M. S. & N. I. | 82¾ |
| 200 | do | b3 | 600 | do | b30 |
| 100 | do | s6 | 200 | do | s8 |
| 200 | do | s3 | 600 | do | b10 |
| 400 | Hud. R. | 124¾ | 200 | Cleve. & P. x-d. | 88 |
| 400 | do | 124¾ | 100 | Chi., R. I. & P. | b10 |
| 100 | do | 125¾ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 45¾ |
| 100 | do | 125¾ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 70¾ |
| 800 | Reading R. | 102¾ | 500 | do | 70¾ |
| 500 | do | s15 | 200 | do | s10 |
| 400 | do | 102¾ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. | b10 |

MONDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $2,346,898 |
| Increase in Specie | 596,024 |
| Increase in other Legal-Tenders | 1,724,874 |
| Increase in Deposits | 4,289,799 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 6,956 |

| | Sept. 8, 1866. | Sept. 7, 1867. | Aug. 31, 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Cap'l. | $72,807,700 | $73,457,700 | $73,457,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,262,500 | 9,462,500 | 9,462,500 |
| Total Capital | $82,070,200 | $82,920,200 | $82,920,200 |
| Loans | 265,399,607 | 250,224,560 | 247,877,662 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 6,381,600 | 7,967,619 | 7,271,595 |
| Other Lawful Money | 92,622,808 | 69,657,445 | 67,332,971 |
| Deposits | 225,191,382 | 195,182,114 | 190,892,315 |
| Circulation | 28,506,288 | 33,708,172 | 33,715,128 |
| In Sub-Treas'y | 82,294,542 | 114,214,666 | 112,766,019 |

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | $733,952 | Citizens' | $132,606 |
| Merchants' | 881,920 | Market | 540,635 |
| Mechanics' | 578,000 | St. Nicholas | 753,830 |
| Union | 481,573 | Shoe & Leather | 948,231 |
| Phenix | 287,110 | Continental | 569,801 |
| Tradesmen's | 798,413 | Commonwealth | 242,127 |
| Mer. Exchange | 453,149 | Marine | 390,000 |
| Gallatin | 488,384 | Atlantic | 98,520 |
| Butchers & D. | 277,869 | Importers' | 502,043 |
| Mechanics' & T. | 195,720 | Park | 993,500 |
| Leather | 265,058 | M. Association | 308,722 |
| Seventh Ward | 178,520 | Grocers' | 78,067 |
| State | 239,000 | East River | 283,500 |
| Am. Exchange | 993,765 | Fourth | 2,967,176 |
| Commerce | 5,905,375 | Central | 1,675,991 |
| Broad way | 900,000 | Second | 270,000 |
| Ocean | 799,160 | Ninth | 927,837 |
| Mercantile | 481,593 | First | 445,274 |
| Pacific | 140,298 | Third | 799,199 |
| Republic | 858,750 | N. Y. Exchange | 285,143 |
| Chatham | 129,578 | Tenth | 903,900 |
| North America | 332,000 | Croton | 180,000 |
| Hanover | 287,130 | N. Currency | 90,000 |
| Irving | 194,907 | Bowery | 225,000 |
| Metropolitan | 2,198,042 | | |
| Total 49 National Banks | | | $33,641,147 |
| Total 15 other National and Local Banks | | | 67,025 |
| Total on Clearing-house report, Sept. 7 | | | $33,708,172 |
| On previous report, Aug. 31 | | | 33,715,128 |
| Decrease in circulation | | | $6,956 |

The week opens on the usual ease, of late, in the Money market. The Bank statement shows that no impression has yet been made upon large balances in New-York subject to employment on the Stock Exchange and in prime Merchant paper, of which there is a scarcity. Loans to Brokers are 4@5 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 3 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds.

The Gold Room was further agitated by Washington rumors to-day, and some use was also attempted to be made of the eccentric discussions of the Public Debt in one or two of the daily papers and on the stamp in Ohio. The rumors referred to are no doubt out of the whole cloth, though serving, perhaps, to alarm some of our importers into buying Gold in the present attitude of the President toward the reconstruction measures of Congress. As to the doubts attempted to be thrown upon the payment in *Gold Coin* of the Funded Public Debt, as it matures, or the baser insinuation that Congress may direct its payment in Currency, before maturity, no sensible business man is likely to be alarmed by either. The payment of the principal in Coin is as certain as the payment of the half yearly interest in Coin; both are secured by the Customs Revenue, made payable exclusively in Coin, and both, beyond this pledge, rest securely upon the public faith of the people of the United States, which has never been violated on *this* vital subject, and never will be. The sales of Gold were 142¾@143¼@143¾@144@144¼ ₱ cent. The Customs demand to-day was about $400,000, but the Treasury Office, we believe, sold a large amount at 143@144 ₱ cent. in open market.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail opened at 109¾@109¾ for 60 days' on London and 110@110¼ for short sight. The Public Funds were a fraction weaker than at the close of last week, sellers, generally, were not disposed to submit to much concession in prices, and the consequence was a dull business. The old 5-20s of 1862 were wanted at the close at 114¼; other 5-20s dull. The State Bonds were higher for Missouris, the price of which includes 12 half yearly coupons, or 36 ₱ cent. The further collections made by the State from the General Government, to the amount, it is said, of nearly three millions of dollars, leads to the opinion that several of the overdue coupons will be paid off in October. The Tennessee and North Carolina Bonds were also firmer to-day. The Express Stocks, old and new, were steadier than on Saturday; the steamship Stocks dull; Western Telegraph steady; Railway Bonds firm and most descriptions scarce at the Exchange Board.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange opened weak, and the bearish interest was rather pressing, particularly on Erie, which sold down to 68¾ ₱ cent. But the feeling changed in the afternoon, and at the close the difference in the quotations from Friday and Saturday were not important, except for Hudson River, which advanced to 128¾ ₱ cent. The following figures were quoted at 5 o'clock P. M. as compared with Saturday P. M. The Gold Room fell back to 143¾ ₱ cent. after advancing to 144 ₱ cent.:

| | Sat. | Mon. | | Sat. | Mon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 99¾ | 99¾ | N. West Pref. | 71¾ | 70¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 114¾ | 114¼ | Rock Island | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 108¾ | 108¼ | Fort Wayne | 136¾ | 136¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 106¾ | 106 | U. S. Telegraph | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Erie | 69¾ | 68¾ | Cumberland pref. | 40 | 34¾ |
| Hudson | 126 | 128¾ | Maripposa, Pref. | 20¾ | 20 |
| Reading | 102¾ | 102¾ | St. Paul Pref. | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 92¾ | 92¾ | Pacific Mail | 143¼ | 143¼ |
| Pittsburgh | 87¾ | 88 | Toledo & Wabash | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Tenn. 6s, new | 65¾ | 65¾ | American Gold | 142¾ | 143¾ |
| Norwiews | 46¾ | 45¾ | Bills on London | 109¾ | 109¾ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent., 1867 | 111¾ | 5-20 reg., 1867 | 108¾ |
| 6 ₱ cent. 1868 | 110 | 5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871 | 116¾ |
| 6 ₱ cent., coup. 1868 | 110 | 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871 | 117¾ |
| 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1881 | 111¾ | 5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874 | 110¾ |
| 5-20 registered, 1862 | 108¾ | 10-40 reg. | 99¾ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000 | 108¾ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 99¾ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 109¾ | 7-10 1st series | 107¾ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, '65 | 110¾ | 7-10 2d series | 107¾ |
| 5-20 1867 | 107¾ | 7-10 3d series | 107¾ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. reg. B'y loan | 106¾ | Illinois coupon 6s, 1879 | 100¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868 | 100 | Illinois War Loan | 100¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872 | 106¾ | Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878 | 99 |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873 | 106¾ | Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868 | 66 |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874 | 106¾ | Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c. | 63¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875 | 101 | Tennessee 6s, new bds | 63¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877 | 101 | Tennessee 5s, new bds | 63 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875 | 110 | Georgia 6s | 72 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886 | 102 | North Carolina 6s | 56 |
| Missouri Loan, 6ds, 1886 | 103¾ | North Carolina 6s, ex c. | 56 |
| Illinois reg. 1860 | 100 | North Car. 6s, n. bds | 55 |
| Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1860 | 100¼ | Missouri 6s | 103 |
| Ill. 6s coup., '79 aft. 1862 | 100¼ | Missouri R. & St. Jo. 1s | 78 |
| Illinois 6s, aft. 1865 | 100¼ | Missouri Pac

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1867.


## Amusements this Evening.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Edwin Forrest as Richelieu.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

**BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MAN OF DESTINY; Or, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

**TERRACE GARDEN.**
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

**BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.**
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.


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## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## EUROPE.

The Sublime Porte has again intimated to the European Powers that it cannot admit of any intervention in the Island Candia, and therefore absolutely declines to adopt the project for a joint Commission of Inquiry.

The recent speech of the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Diet at Carlsruhe, in which he advocated alliance with the North German Confederation causes renewed uneasiness in German political circles. Fears are again entertained for the tranquility of Europe.

A Geneva dispatch sets forth that the delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Gen. GARIBALDI was welcomed with great enthusiasm. In a brief speech to the citizens of Geneva he declared that his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, and that his plans would soon be carried into effect.

The report coming from Constantinople and to the effect that the British prisoners in Abyssinia had gained their freedom proves to be without foundation.

Dr. LOUIS DESIRE VERON, the distinguished French publicist, is dead.

## GENERAL.

By the arrival of the *Rising Star* yesterday, we are in receipt of our South and Central America correspondence. The Commissioners of the Panama Railroad Company succeeded in obtaining an extension of the contract of the Company. The grant is extended ninety-nine years from 1875. The news from Chili is unimportant. Gen. G. J. COOK, Secretary of the United States Legation to Santiago, died in that city on the 6th ult. On the evening of Aug. 2 news of a revolution in the Altos was received in Guatemala, and troops were at once dispatched to the point indicated. On Aug. 16 the principal Mosqueristas in Bogota held a meeting, and determined to reorganize the Acosta Government. The insurrection in Boyaca has been suppressed, and the guerrillas of Facatatua routed. Gen. RUDECINDO LOPEZ had submitted to the Government, and, with his veteran troops, had placed himself at the disposal of the Government. Gen. MOSQUERA was still in prison.

The Constitutional Convention resumed its session last evening. A motion to instruct the Committee on Finance to introduce into the financial article a section providing that "after the repayment of all the advances of the State and the interest upon the same for the construction and maintenance of said canals, no more or greater tolls shall hereafter be charged or levied upon said canals than shall be sufficient for their ordinary repairs and future improvements" was rejected. The President announced the names of the members of the Committee appointed to consider the expediency of making a constitutional provision requiring the Legislature to provide by law for the permanent care of the disabled soldiers of the State. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Finance and Canals, and subsequently adjourned without coming to a vote.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-street. The boiler was hurled through the air a distance of one hundred and fifty yards, falling upon the roof of a four-story dwelling, and crushing its way to the cellar. The foreman, engineer, a man and two children were killed, and several others were severely injured. The narrow escapes from death of those in the immediate neighborhood are numerous. The damage to buildings exceeds $24,000.

The demonstration last night in honor of Gen. SHERIDAN was the largest outpouring of citizens ever witnessed in St. Louis. The procession was nearly an hour passing a given point, and the crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Southern Hotel must have numbered 10,000 persons. Lieut.-Gov. SMITH, of Missouri, delivered the address of welcome, and was followed by CARL SCHURZ, who referred to Gen. SHERIDAN as the model American soldier.

The boat race between WALTER BROWN and JAMES HAMILL for $2,000 a side took place yesterday at Newburgh, and was decided in favor of the latter. A collision occurred between the two boats when half the course had been passed over, by which HAMILL's boat was sunk. It was claimed that BROWN purposely ran into HAMILL's boat.

The New-Orleans *Bee* estimates, from the fullest possible information received, that, as compared with last year's crop, there will be a double sugar crop in Louisiana this season, or 80,000 hogsheads.

The British brig *Cuba*, Capt. MACKELL, from Matanzas for Boston, was totally wrecked near Hatteras Light. The Captain was badly injured, and only two seamen were saved.

A vote was yesterday taken upon the adoption of the measure joining Roxbury to Boston. The measure was adopted.

Political returns received from Maine, last night, indicate that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has been elected with a reduced majority.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., announces that the recent report concerning commercial failures in that city is devoid of foundation.

## LOCAL.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of JOHN GOLDEN, the boy run over and killed by a Fourth-avenue car on Sunday. In consequence of the non-attendance of some of the witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-day. The evidence taken yesterday was of a conflicting character.

A motion was made yesterday at Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge [illegible], by the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company, for a peremptory *mandamus*, to compel the Board of Health to act in relation to locating booths, stands, &c., in about one hundred places on sidewalks in this city for the use of the Company. The Court reserved its decision.

Yesterday, in the course of the proceedings relative to the Royal Insurance Bond robbery, at the Tombs, counsel for the defence unexpectedly produced in Court a Mr. KEAN, whom the witness on the stand recognized as her second husband, and whom she believed, according to her testimony a few minutes before, to be dead.

The thirty-seventh annual Fair of the American Institute opens on Thursday next, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street. The building has had several important additions made to it for the special purposes of the exhibition. The applicants for space are numerous. The list will close to-morrow.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and considered a few claims involving small amounts.

A more active demand prevailed for Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard and Petroleum were dearer. Freights were quiet.

The number of Beef Cattle for the weekly supply at the National Drove Yards is 2,393. Trade yesterday was fair during the former part of the day, but after the best lots of cattle had been disposed of prices were exceedingly uncertain. The top of the market was 17c. ℔ lb. net weight. Only a small proportion of the cattle brought over 16c. ℔ lb. There seemed to be a very large supply of rough, thin, and half-fattened bullocks, which butchers avoided, even when offered at 12c. ℔ lb. net weight. Prices are about the same as they were one week ago. Good Cattle sell readily, but inferior lots go off slowly at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Sheep and Lambs are in heavy supply at low rates. Very few Sheep are fat enough to bring 6c. ℔ lb. live weight. Most of the sales are made at about 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb. live weight. Hundreds of poor, thin Sheep do not sell as high as 4c. ℔ lb. A very small number of the best were sold as high as 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Fat Lambs sell for 6c.@8c. ℔ lb. live weight. The price of Swine has been on the decline for a few days past. Buyers affirm that they will not pay over 9½c. ℔ lb. net weight. The arrivals are heavy for the weekly supply. Yesterday the best lots were selling for 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. live weight. The market is glutted with inferior Swine, while the demand is fair for Hogs of a better quality than most of those now offered for sale.

## The Southern Future.

There is much unnecessary gloom and wailing in the South. It chiefly proceeds from the politicians, who, having always lived by office or by blockade-running, hastened to Washington to obtain a dispensation, and thus labored to repair the broken ligaments of party. These predatory adventurers, deprived of office and of the possibility of office, utter loud howls of despairing rapacity, and declare the South ruined because they are no longer on the pay-roll.

The South has great power and reserved resources, no less important to themselves than to us. There are, however, some errors so constantly taught by the place-hunters, that the whole people begin to believe them true. One of these errors is that the South is to pass under the domination of the freedmen. All sensible men in the South have acquiesced in legal and political emancipation. The indications are undoubted that no descrimination of these rights will be embodied in the law or in the dealings between white and black. The ensuing election will terminate much of the excitement, for the indifference of the politicians to the voter *after* the election is notorious. The relations between employer and operative will then adjust themselves.

But the apprehension of colored supremacy has entered into the popular mind here as well as at the South, and as it will impede emigration to the South, it is as well to disabuse the public mind of the error. The gross number of white males in the Northern States is 2,138,369; that of the freedmen is 1,299,941. It will be seen, therefore, that the white race is in excess of the colored in the Southern States more than a quarter of a million of men. The local distribution of these numbers shows that there is a majority of 2,370 freedmen in Mississippi, and of 6,439 in South Carolina. As the advocate of harmony between the races on the basis of equal legal rights, we desire the freedmen to remember that the limitation of the franchise does not affect the comparative numerical ability of the two races; but that this majority of a quarter of a million of whites remains to work—that nature will emancipate them in a few years. That while there can be no more black immigration into the South, there will be a large white immigration, with a relatively large white increase. The supremacy of the colored race will be but temporary and local. They should therefore take their rights and be satisfied. They should not lay the foundation of any discontent which may be revenged by retaliation at a future period. Such is our advice. The white race are in little danger of losing any right which they are not willing to concede. The colored race should observe moderation at the present to prevent retaliation in the future.

The South should, moreover, learn the truth that it is no longer an equal section. It is, indeed, no longer a section at all, and should hasten to desectionalize itself. It should be content to pass into the masses of the nation, only claiming such power as its representative numbers and substance entitle it to. The great staples of Southern production are as much objects of national concern as the gold of California. It has been shown by the authority of HUNT's *Merchants' Magazine*, that the proportion of values exported by the South during the war is greater, in respect to the gross national values imported, than it was before the war. This involves a necessity on the part of the natives to repair the levees and deepen the channel of the Mississippi, as also to afford the cotton planter and operative all the aid which the Government can bestow. The competition between the English cotton-grower and the American cotton-grower—the competition between the American cotton-spinner and the English cotton-spinner, is becoming of eminent importance. The British Government has lent its aid to its own planters and spinners. Shall the United States keep up a war of disturbance against an interest so important and so much discouraged? It cannot be. Nor will the Abolition sentiment of the world tolerate the continuance of Slavery in Cuba merely because they thereby obtain cheaper sugar. Cuba will be acquired by the United States, and the disgrace of paying a bounty to slave-grown foreign sugars, at the expense of free-grown domestic sugar, will be removed.

It is in the commercial expansion of the South, not only by the Gulf front, but by the radial lines penetrating interior Mexico, that the great West and the South can derive an immense accession to their prosperity. The advisers of the South have been always opposed to commerce. They had the narrow idea that a nation might be free and prosperous upon its riding horses and firearms alone. In this they only adopted the idea of the Honveds and Comanches, the first of which was conquered by Austrian and Russian ammunition and food, and the other will be soon worn out by the attrition of whisky and the revolver. So the Southern statesmen neither wanted ships nor manufactures, preferring to create a dependence beyond the ocean, which should take those mechanical departments of defence off their hands. England adroitly used and abandoned them. The commerce of the South Seas would be far better and more profitable to the South than emigration to Brazil or Tuspan. Men may stay at home in the charming climate of Virginia or Louisiana or Kentucky, and make a maintenance upon the products of the torrid zone. This is shown by the example of populous England and thrifty Holland. The immense and ever expanding horizon of Western civilization will require more and more the products of the equatorial regions. These cannot be grown by artificial means elsewhere. They must be drawn from the hot-house of nature, where the sugar-cane and the cocoanut mature without regulation by the thermometer. Railroads and steam lines will connect these Western consumers with these productions. Why should not the Gulf ports of the nation conduct this agency? The direct trade between the West and Europe will be always the property of New-York and her sister Atlantic cities, because they lie on the trade line which connects these interests, but the South Sea trade, never yet fully realized from the days of RALEIGH and HAWKINS to the present, is a substantial commerce, and will separate itself from that of Europe as has been indicated.

Southern manufactures must improve. The same statesmen have taught that the two field-workers out of every five upon a given population should maintain three non-producers. The experience of modern civilization teaches that the other three can aid in their own maintenance without in any manner impairing the efficiency of the field-worker. The South is not all capable of staple product. Much of its territory is mountainous and subject to early frosts, as Kentucky, Tennessee, Upper Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. It has always occurred to us that because one man in the Delta lived by the culture of sugar, there is no especial reason why another living near a mountain cataract in Georgia, or that Switzerland of America—Tennessee—should not forge iron or spin cotton. Mr. CALHOUN thought otherwise, and so turned over the cotton-spinning to England or New-England. The Southern people have the raw material and provisions for cotton manufacture. They have thousands of women and children who were subsisted last year on Federal rations. They must have there a pauper system or a labor system—poorhouses or factories. To these impoverished people, in great part of our own color, may be added the colored women and children who are and are to be educated. They are not disposed, we are told, to go into the cotton-field; what is to prevent their becoming operators in a cotton mill? Nothing except that hereditary hostility to manufacture which made JOHN RANDOLPH say he would "go half a mile out of his way to kick a sheep," could restrain cotton manufacture. Emancipation has given the South a far greater home demand for manufactures than under the slave system. Then the planter clad his slaves in coarse garments. The average cost of outlay was perhaps twenty-five dollars per annum in dry goods, groceries, medicines and utensils. The freedman now provides for himself. He wears more clothes, and of better quality. He buys more groceries. He even adds a watch and jewelry to his purchases. As a consequence, he expends an average of perhaps $100 each on his family. This is five times as much expended in merchandise as before. Four times as much of the cotton money goes to the merchant and manufacturer as before. It is a home demand and a home market, and very few peoples in the world would scorn or delay to employ it. Indeed, the necessity of combining the products of the plouw and spindle with as little intermediary agency as possible, will ultimately transfer some of the mills of the Merrimac to the waterfalls—possibly to the coal-yards—of the Southern States and cities. If those who now inhabit the country will not employ these extraordinary advantages, others will come.

The future of the South is then within its own control. But it is proper to say that if this rich region should be permitted to relapse into non-production by its present population, they will be succeeded, as the Indians have been, by those who will realize its vast capacities. Like the inactive steward who hid the talents confided to him, the treasures of the South must inevitably fall into hands that will appreciate and make them available.

## The Government of New-York City.

No part of Judge HARRIS' report on the government of cities, it appears, is likely to encounter sharper criticism than that which concentrates in the office of Mayor the diffused authority now exercised by different Commissions. The theory of concentrated authority may be easily enough upheld on abstract grounds. The creation of a nominal Executive in a great civic community, invested with no sufficient powers of control over the subordinate departments of the City Government, seems to run counter to the principles which lie at the basis of a sound municipal system. The majority report submitted to the Convention undoubtedly assumed this as its starting-point. In aiming, however, at such a revision of the City charter as should establish a thorough unity of administration, we cannot suppose that the Reform section of the Convention ignored the benefits we have derived from the service of such Commissions as the Police, the Central Park, the Fire Department and the Health Board. The question with a large body of the most active and earnest municipal reformers, outside as well as inside of the Convention, is whether departmental efficiency is possible under any scheme of local administration which shall bring these Commissions under the influence and control of a local popular vote. The article reported by Judge HARRIS abolishes the Commissions themselves; but it necessarily leaves the several departments over which the Commissioners exercise control as they are now—distinct branches of the City Government. It does not group them otherwise than by giving the Mayor the appointment of the separate Heads. And the problem to be worked out is to make this power of appointment by the Mayor compatible with the independence of the various departmental officials.

The strength of the argument, to a certain extent, lies with those who advocate the retention of the Commissions as now constituted. They do not appeal to any special theory of government. They start from the point that New-York is a community distinct from all other municipal corporations. They hold that it is impossible to apply to a great metropolitan district the administrative rules which would hold in the case of ordinary municipal corporations. And they make the test of experience the basis of their judgment. They seek for adaptability in the fundamental law of the City rather than perfection of symmetry in its component parts. They hold that the more flexible the Constitution of a great community like New-York is found to be—looking to the vast social, industrial and commercial changes which are going on in it from year to year—the better the guarantee is that its government will meet the changing necessities of its position. They urge, with reason that a fundamental law covering a period of twenty years, must be inapplicable, where the whole social structure undergoes such continuous and rapid modification as it does in New-York. They would leave, in short, to the Legislature ampler powers to revise and amend the City charter than Judge HARRIS' proposition seems to contemplate. And on these grounds they appeal, not only to the experience we have had of our civic administration for the last twenty-five years, but to that of other and older metropolitan communities as well. To create a fundamental law for Paris or for the metropolitan district of London—extending over a twenty years' term—would hardly be thought of, even were the political systems in France and in England comparable at all with our own. The constant revolution going on in the great European centres is not as marked as it is here. The necessity for special legislative provisions to meet that revolution is not so strongly felt in London or in Paris as it is here. Our metropolitan position, while it confers enormous advantages, at the same time involves our submission to extraordinary checks upon our municipal independence. And these checks it is difficult, if not impossible, to limit by any constitutional proviso which is not subject to frequent emendation.

The question, therefore, by what limitations the power of the Legislature in dealing with our municipal system shall be governed, is one which the Convention in dealing with Judge HARRIS' Report, will naturally sift to its utmost depth. We can find but a very small class among our responsible citizens who would desire to see the Metropolitan Police Commission reduced to a position of subordination to a popularly elected Municipal Officer. While municipal Reformers generally would assent to the theory that such subordination is entirely consonant with the principles of republicanism, and in harmony with a free municipal system, they naturally shrink from making the Commission less independent of popular impulse and influence than it is now. They have before them the history of a long period of mal-administration in the Police Department—when the Mayor and the Common Council controlled it—from the repetition of which, in any possible form, they naturally shrink. They recognize the fact that it is to a certain extent useless attempting to protect a free community against itself; but they fall back on the practical consideration, that what we need in a civic community like this, where every year brings us an enormous influx of strangers—half of whom are voters before they know what a vote means—is not so much a perfect theory of municipal administration, as a workable system, susceptible of frequent amendment which shall insure measurable economy—which shall give reasonable protection to life and property—which shall guarantee order—have regard to the public health, and maintain the credit of the City as a great commercial centre.

How far Judge HARRIS' report meets these essentials of municipal reform the discussions in the Convention may help us to determine. The abolition of the Board of Supervisors is a healthy feature of the proposed amendments. The complete separation of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the City Government all reformers will assuredly sustain. Aside from the question of consolidating authority in the hands of the Mayor, there will still remain that of leaving the voting qualification what it is at present. That subject must be viewed in different lights. If a qualified suffrage, such as the Citizens' Association urge, is proposed, the foundations of Judge HARRIS' plan are completely overturned. He proposes, as a guarantee for the representation of *property*—as against *individual*—interests, the creation of a legislative branch in the City Government, which, from its selectness, from the length of term for which its members are to serve, and from the mode of their election, by a vote at large, shall be essentially a responsible and conservative body of legislators. On the other hand, there is the consideration that the vote at large, under the present franchise, might not give any better assurance for responsibility and worth in the new Board of Aldermen than it has done in the Board of Supervisors or in the office of Mayor. The subject is surrounded with difficulty on every hand, whether we look to reform by means of a qualified suffrage or other correctives of extravagance and corruption.

## *MINOR TOPICS.*

At the great boat race on Newburgh Bay yesterday, the only officers who seemed to be at all efficient in keeping the peace, were the policemen who went up from this City. The half-dozen rural constables were powerless, and the few "specials" served seemingly only as the sport of the roughs, who, when other amusement failed, would beat nearly to death some unfortunate special country policemen. It was only the New-York officers, of whose courage, discipline and determination they have had such frequent experience, that the City rowdies cared for at all. We read that the mob of betting bruisers, exasperated by a second or third postponement of the race, became so unruly on Saturday night, as to threaten a complete sacking of the City of Newburgh, and were only quelled by the Metropolitan Police. These went valiantly into battle with their old enemies, and arrested and locked up about 200 of them, besides sending out of the field a good many more. Besides the men in uniform, Capt. YOUNG was on the ground with a dozen or so detectives in plain clothes, who quietly arrested every known pickpocket or thief, as soon as he stepped from the steamer or train. Now, the detective business was all well enough, for rural constables are not supposed to know city thieves; but what claim has the City of Newburgh on New-York for officers to protect their persons and their homes against roughs and rowdies? The citizens of that smart little town got up this race, they make much money out of the crowds which go there, and yet they haven't enterprise enough to protect themselves against the rowdyism which was kindled into action by the burning rum for which they took the money and on which they made the profit. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and a dozen other cities, contributed their "sporting men" by scores, yet not one of them sent even a solitary policeman. The force of officers from this City doubtless saved to the property-owners of Newburgh and vicinity many thousands of dollars, for when the Killers of Philadelphia, the Blood Tubs of Baltimore, and the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits of New-York come together, the convention is not likely to be conducted with fraternal affection. That a riot was to have taken place on Saturday night is as certain as that there was a Saturday night, and that it was stopped by New-York officers is equally undeniable; yet we don't hear that the people up there most interested in peace and quietness have offered to pay the board of our officers, or their railroad and steamboat fare, to say nothing of their salaries, during the time they are figting for the solid men of Newburgh-on-the Hudson.

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Whether Street Commissioner MCLEAN's recent advertisement of the award of contracts for grading and mending certain public highways, be meant as an answer to the blast of the Citizens' Association, some days previous, we cannot say; but it is probable that no other answer will be attempted, and that no other can conveniently be made. Reform in the future in paying out City funds is quite possible, and is the best response to the charge of past improprieties. Mr. PETER COOPER and his associates are not less severe in their attack on the outlays of Commissioner MCLEAN's department than in their previous startling raid on the Militia Armory bills. We thought that $48 each for soldiers' chairs, and $76 each for their settees, "upholstered with velvet carpet," was rather luxurious; but it seems this is Spartan simplicity compared with, for example, the "stationery" used in the City offices. Forty-eight dollars for a dozen bottles of copying ink, when the best English ink is $15 per dozen; $36 a dozen for ordinary sponge cups and sponges, or, $3 each; and $30 for a glass inkstand! When we lately found the "carved black walnut" gun-racks and lockers of a single regiment costing $11,000, and forty-six of their chairs costing $2,208, it seemed somewhat extravagant. It now appears, however, rather as the rigid economy of the camp when contrasted, for example, with the $539 worth of feather dusters supplied to the City offices within seven months, in addition to what were there before. If the Street Department would only be as attentive to the dirt in the streets as to the dust in the offices! The fact that no contract at all was made for these various articles will perhaps suggest why the prices became so "inflated" when the bill was rendered. The Citizens' Association also complain that a $125,000 street-repair-contract was made without advertising for proposals, as required by the Charter. As that, however, is quite a serious affair, without any relieving contrast of humor, it deserves being taken up in a severer way.

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The following is but a single one of innumerable cases which agree with it in all points save the fortunate escape of the victim: A young German girl, the victim of an emigrant runner, was rescued from a life of shame at No. — North William-street on Saturday. She had been enticed there under promise of an honorable situation. The services of the Police were brought into requisition before the proprietor of the establishment would surrender the poor girl's property. Very few of these unhappy girls ever succeed in getting away from these "boarding-houses" till their ruin is effected, after which the poor girl becomes reckless and embraces, from very shame, a life from which it is so difficult for her to rise. It is said that some of the more extensive "boarding-houses" of this City send to the other side of the ocean practiced agents to come over in the emigrant ships, ingratiate themselves with the young and prepossessing girls, promise them good situations as soon as they touch America, and then, as soon as the ship arrives at the wharf, the employers have carriages in readiness to carry off the deluded girls before they can be subjected to other and better influences. Why cannot some of our Christian societies be equally enterprising with the "boarding-house" keepers, and send over agents or adopt means to counteract their evil works?

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The Crescenzano riot described by an Italian paper, in which an innocent apothecary was set upon by a mob, headed by a fellow who cried out, "Down with him! he threw powder in my eyes to give me the cholera," is going the rounds as a curious instance of popular ignorance. Popular ignorance it was, but one of the most curious parts remains to be told. It was an historical or traditional superstition which broke out afresh, after the lapse of many years, in this strange form. Whoever has read in history or romance the story of the plague which so ravaged beautiful Italy centuries ago, and especially if he has read that marvelous work, *I Promessi Sposi*, of MANZONI—will recall that the people attributed the plague entirely to poisoning and other maleficent arts of bad men. In Milan and Florence, especially, the common people ascribed the pest to the throwing of a malignant powder upon persons or into the air, or else to the poisoning of water—for Italy is the land where such a passion for murder could easily be conceived as probable. In ascribing, therefore, the cholera to the throwing of an infectious powder, the population of Crescenzano do just what their ancestors many a generation back did during a pest still more terrible. That the people have not yet learned the real character and origin of great public scourges like these, is only another proof of how centuries pass in vain over that standstill population. In all ages they have believed epidemics to be the work of wicked men. In other countries, as, for example, in France, the same notion has prevailed among the ignorant, even respecting the cholera. Naples surpassed Milan, a few weeks since, when, on a false report of the spread of the cholera, the Neapolitan populace fell upon an ill-starred fortune-teller, surnamed *The Sibyl*, killed her, and cut her up into small pieces.

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Predatory bands, claiming to be patriotic, and mere robbers, who dignify themselves as rebels, again menace Mexico with internal disturbance. It is sincerely to be hoped that JUAREZ now, and he or his successor, whoever it may be, during the next Presidential term, will clear the country of these pests of the highway. The Republic is now reëstablished, and there is no excuse for armed opposition to it on the plea of belligerency. Those who are now carrying on war in the mountains and ambushing roads distant from the capital, are mostly mere guerrillas—or rather, they are simply organized footpads. They follow the fortunes of some ambitious chief for the sake of the booty he promises. They make war less on the Government than on travelers and on villages, from whom they levy extortions. So long as a rich *sondutta* falls a prize to them now and again they care comparatively little for politics, though probably banded together under some title signifying liberty and patriotism. This fate has been that of Mexico for many years—to be scourged by gangs of rebels and revolters, who waylay travelers and render the roads insecure. Often they have plied their trade with comparative impunity close up to the City of Mexico. In June, 1861, a hostile force, composed partly of revolutionists and partly of robbers, encamped within three miles of the capital, putting the Americans and other foreigners in the city in great fear for their lives and property. A conscription was at length made, and the outlying force driven off. Soon afterward BUTZON, a leader of a gang of three or four hundred robbers, in the same way infested the woods going out of the city. His gang would assault, attack a place, rob it, and separate again, till the signal for reunion. The French burnt down their main haunt. For the credit of Mexico, we trust JUAREZ will clear the highways.

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Our readers will understand what a nice paper the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* must be to have in the house when they read the opening sentences of an aritcle it publishes in favor of impeachment:

> "Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. But he wrote that before America was discovered, BUCHANAN was President, or JOHNSON was carried by the force of a thimblefull of gunpowder into the Presidential chair to take up and carry out that old villain's policy; before GREELEY went bail for the blackest traitor and bloodiest wretch that ever went unwhipped of justice, not even excepting that old chap himself of the turpentine regions, the only angel with a caudal appendage ever read of. * * * Papers and Congressmen that were the most factiously opposed to impeachment when Congress was together and it was most needed to forward reconstruction, as well as to give the drunken rowdy some of his desserts, are now the loudest for it." &c., &c., &c.

The *Pantagraph* evidently regards this sort of thing as very strong; for it continues in the same strain at great length. The Bloomington people also must admire it strongly, or it would not be furnished them in such quantity. To controvert these ideas of its vigor and value would be absurd. We therefore pronounce this style of writing to be not only very delectable and very affecting, but also very strong.

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Among the many experiments which bear upon the important problem of cholera, its *materies morbi*, its essential element of disease, are a series of investigations lately made in Melbourne, Australia, on the poison of the *cobra de capello*. The published account of these experiments show, how, when a person is bitten by that deadly snake, molecules of living germinal matter are thrown into the blood, speedily grow into cells, rapidly multiply, and in a few hours, at the expense, apparently, of the oxygen which the blood absorbs during inspiration, become millions in number. For it would appear that while the growth of the vegetable cell requres inorganic food and the liberation of oxygen, that of the animal cell needs organic food and the absorption of oxygen. Both food and oxygen are found in the blood which, thus deprived of its great element of combustion, soon ceases to fulfill its functions, and in the patient there rapidly ensue coldness, sleepiness, insensibility, slow breathing and death. Many of the effects of this direct animal poison are apparently allied to the effects of the choleraic virus, and perhaps the attempts to combat this fearfully rapid cellular multiplication in the one case may lead to some successful antidote in the other, which is more dreadful because more common.

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An apt and literal illustration of the old adage that lazy people take the most pains, is recorded in an English paper. It was simply the explosion of a hot-water bottle, but as it resulted in the death of one person, and the serious injury of several others, it was considered of sufficient importance to be reported by the engineers of the Manchester Boiler Association. The bottle was of earthenware and had been used, filled with hot water, to warm a sick bed. When it was cold, instead of taking the trouble to untie the waxed cord which bound the cork and refilling it with hot water, the attendants put it into the oven to be heated. In a short time the bottle exploded, the oven door was torn off and fragments of iron and pottery were thrown into the room with such violence as to wound three persons, one dying the next day. This incident not only carries a direct lesson in regard to hot water bottles, but showing a violent explosion from the slow and gradual accumulation of steam pressure, gives warning that household boilers, to be free from danger, should be fitted with either movable covers or safety valves, to relieve the imperceptible but excessive pressure so likely to accumulate.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

### Olympic Theatre.

The Fall season began at this theatre last evening, and Mr. HAYES, who has hitherto charmed New-York playgoers with his lovely scenic surprises, made his *début* as a manager. The change in the management brought other changes that will be gratefully appreciated by the public. Everything about the house looks new and clean and radiant. In the brief time Mr. HAYES has had to do the work of regeneration he has done wonders. All is refreshened. New draperies replace the dirty laces over the boxes, new carpets replace the worn and torn mattings, and the scrubbing-brush has aided the paint-brush in making the place look bright and smell sweet. The most beautiful theatre in New-York was filled with the most beautiful audience of the season, on this occasion. The opening entertainment was Mr. BOUCICAULT's arrangement of "Rip Van Winkle," and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON appeared as the hero of the Catskill's legend. About this time last year, Mr. JEFFERSON partly exhausted an engagement at the same theatre in the same character, a fact which almost renders unnecessary any account now of the piece or his performance of it. It is the same perfect gem from nature's crown which it was then acknowledged to be. It is interesting to note the change that has occurred in Mr. JEFFERSON's art since his *début* on Broadway, and in this theatre ten years ago. He was an actor then whose force lay in exciting the risibilities of mankind to an uncommon degree. Since that time he has shown that he possesses a far worthier and greater power—that of moving the beholder to tears as well as laughter. In the "Quack Doctor," "Diggory" and his wide range of burlesque parts he is comic without the suspicion of being pathetic. In *Caleb Plummer* he is pathetic without giving a hint of his humorous ability. In *Rip Van Winkle* he evinces all his abilities and sounds the gamut of all quiet and natural emotions. He is no doubt the best comedian America has yet produced, and is probably unsurpassed in England, which is the *nidus* of comedians. His face and body were formed to inspire mirth, and this lends additional force to his rendering of pathetic parts. In *Rip*, for instance, the smile excited by his scarecrow figure actually forces more quickly the tear we bestow on his misery. That subtle union between the emotions of pleasure and of grief—which, like the eyebrows of the Oriental women, "hardly meet and hardly part"—can be readily detected by the observer who watches the audiences of Mr. JEFFERSON. There is always in true delight a mixture of sadness; both feelings have a common source, and one cannot flow forth without permitting in some degree the escape of the other. It is impossible also not to be struck with the fluency and unconventional character of Mr. JEFFERSON's acting, and the intimate familiarity with his dialogue which he displays. As in horsemanship the first grand point is to learn how to stick on, (which attained, the graces of the art may be acquired at leisure,) so in acting, the first object to be achieved is a thorough knowledge of the words. Mr. JEFFERSON appears to speak without the least study or the least hesitation, and as if upon the inspiration of the moment. The rest of the acting after Mr. JEFFERSON's was rather conventional last evening, with the exception of the little girl and boy, who in the first act play the tiny lovers. The boy acts with irresistable drollery, and with a neatness of detail and general finish that is surprising in one so young. Miss BESSIE FOOTE, from the English theatres, made her *début* as *Rip's* grown-up daughter. The lady who played the part of *Rip's* wife was bad enough to justify a divorce. Her rage in the first act was spasmodic and stagey, and her grievings in the last act were funereal at times, and at times funny. She is too earnest—a good fault sometimes, but "too much of a good thing," &c.—the old proverb holds good. The new scenery by MINARD LEWIS is exceedingly natural and effective. "Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated every night, and at a matinee on Saturday.

### Bowery Theatre.

This famous establishment reopened its doors last evening, for the second time, after a brief recess, which seems to have been duly improved in giving the interior a new coat of paint and brightening up things generally. This house was packed with the usual hilarious crowd, intent on beholding the first representation of a new sensational drama, imported from London, under the taking title of "Time and Tide," and which the small bills, with characteristic modesty, informed them had been "produced with new scenery, machinery, appointments, accessories, and the proverbially powerful cast, as acted in London hundreds of nights," &c., &c., &c. The performance of the piece occupied till near midnight, and if any of the audience went to bed after that hour, it is difficult to imagine how they could escape the night-mare after supping so full of horrors, at the expense of "Time and Tide." It certainly is an awful story. It is done up in a prologue and three acts, which may be outlined as follows:

A spendthrift, profligate, and consequently "misanthrophic and ruined" son, and a young student of medicine, moreover, *Clement Morris*, is about to shuffle off his mortal coil by jumping into the river. This commendable resolution is changed into one to live on and "do and dare" for the sake of another misanthropic of the female persuasion, *Mildred Barjon*, whom he rescues from the dark river, into which a stern (bogus) parient had affectionately plunged her, because she declined to wed a boatman, (*Joe Cannon.*) This is the prologue. The succeeding acts enable us to follow the fortunes of the hero and heroine—the young student of medicine and the rescued *Mildred*. In the course of time the young student grows prosperous, and, after educating *Mildred*, is on the eve of marrying her, when, unfortunately, her vagabond father inopportunely turns up, and endeavors to do a little business of his own, by levying hush money on the daughter. The father of her affianced, meanwhile, commits a forgery, but his prospective daughter-in-law magnanimously saves him from disgrace by assuming to be the guilty one herself. This temporarily parts the lovers, but finally the course of true love, after some tortuous experiences, as in all such cases, brings the pair to the happy anchorage of matrimony.

*Mildred* turns out to be the daughter, not of the footpad and thief, but of a well-to-do East India officer, who atones for contracting a private marriage by dying and leaving his child—as usual—a handsome fortune.

The play was performed throughout to the entire satisfaction of the critical tastes which prevail at the east side of the town. Mrs. G. W. JONES made a very acceptable *Mildred*; Mr. STUDLEY's *Clement Morris* was quiet, but flashy; Mr. WINTER, as *John Barjon*, footpad and burglar, we regret to say, hurt himself so badly in jumping into the Thames, at the end of the first act, that an apology had to be made for him—but his part was satisfactorily performed by a substitute.

There is nothing particularly original, the reader will perceive, in "Time and Tide;" but as startling sensations, diabolical crimes, fiendish conspiracies and heartrending catastrophes are what the Bowery folks want, rather than originality, we risk nothing in saying that the new play will be a fearful and wonderful success, even if its leading incidents have been purloined in about equal parts from Mr. ROBERTSON's "Caste" and Miss BRADDON's *Nobody's Daughter*.

## *OBITUARY.*

### Dr. Louis Desire Veron.

LOUIS DESIRE VERON, whose decease, which occurred in Paris, was announced by cable dispatch to-day, was born in the capital April 5, 1798. In early life he studied medicine under the tuition of Drs. BOYER, ROWE, DUPUYTREN, and in 1821 became attached as an interne to the Hospital of *La Charité*. In 1823 M. VERON obtained his degree, and practiced until 1828. Meantime, as the partner, and subsequently as the heir of the druggist REGNAULD, he realized a large fortune by the enormous sale of the "Pectoral Paste" invented by his associate. Having finally abandoned the practice of medicine, Dr. VERON betook himself to journalism. At a later day, in 1831, the King appointed him manager of the grand opera. During his term of office as *impresario*, "Robert le Diable," "La Juive," and a number of well-known operas were produced for the first time. In 1838, Dr. VERON essayed political life, but was rather unfortunate, although he was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to journalism, and soon became chief editor of the *Constitutionnel* newspaper. He was installed as sole proprietor of that then influential journal in 1844. In 1851, Dr. VERON proclaimed his hearty satisfaction at the triumph of the *coup d'etat*, and some months afterward was elected to the Corps Legislatif as a Deputy from the District of Sceaux. Deputy VERON sided with the Government and in 1857 was reëlected. About that date he sold the *Constitutionnel* and devoted his attention to literature. Several works bearing his signature were received with favor and won decided popularity. His *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris* is best known and still popular, albeit Dr. VERON's style seems now somewhat out of date. The deceased writer was unmarried.

### The Annexation of Roxbury to Boston—The Measure Agreed Upon—Fire in Quincy.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

A light vote was thrown to-day on the question of annexing Roxbury to Boston; but it was carried by nearly four to one. The two cities will therefore come under one municipality.

In Quincy, yesterday morning, a fire destroyed the tannery and currying establishment of WILLIAM PANTON, and damaged some buildings adjoining. Loss, $15,000, mostly insured.

### Loss of the Brig Cuba near Hatteras Light.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, Sept. 9.

The British brig *Cuba*, Capt. MACKELL, from Matanzas for Boston, with molasses, was totally wrecked near Hatteras Light. The Captain was badly injured. Only two seamem were saved. The lost were CHARLES CAIN, Mate; WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Second Mate; GEORGE SMITH, Steward; M. MACEALLY, JOHN A. LANAGAN, seamen; and a boy named FREDERICK.

### The Pennsylvania State Debt—Proclamation by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Sept. 9.

Gov. GEARY has issued a proclamation, as required by law, setting forth that the sum of $1,794,644 50 of the principal debt of the Commonwealth was paid, canceled, extinguished and finally discharged during the year ending Sept. 2, 1867.

### Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association Horse Show.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 9.

*Patchen*, *Fearless*, *Butler*, *Silas Rich*, and *Brown George* are entered for the horse show of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association, commencing tomorrow.

A race for $1,200 comes off on Friday.

### Postponement of a Base Ball Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

The match game of base ball between the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn, and the Athletic, of Philadelphia, which was to have been played to-day, was postponed on account of the rain.

### The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 9.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week ending yesterday was 249; the total number for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning was 49; ending this morning, 51.

### Street Railway in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 9.

The construction of a street railway was commenced to-day.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of ABRAHAM DUNN, who died on Saturday from injuries accidentally received on the 28th ult. Deceased was employed at No. 19 Spruce-street, by TORREY BROS., and on the day of the accident he was standing by the press-table, oiling the shafting, when he was suddenly entangled in the machinery, by which he sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and the fracture of the right knee and right arm, besides other injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 19 years of age and a native of this City.

# WASHINGTON.

## AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

THE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

While it is generally conceded that there are to be no Cabinet changes just at present, the pressure of the outside clique upon the President is still so strong that some of the Ministers are apprehensive that the President will yield and accept their resignations. The pressure against Mr. SEWARD is strongest.

GEN. STEEDMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. STEEDMAN left for New-York to-night, and during the afternoon called to pay his respects to the President, when an interview of two or three hours' duration occurred. The General, in alluding to the frequent publication of rumors that he was an applicant for the War Office, distinctly told Mr. JOHNSON that he was not a candidate for the appointment, notwithstanding which, however, it is believed that a strong effort will be made during the present week to insure his acceptance. It is understood that Gen. STEEDMAN also urged the President to abandon all ideas he ever entertained of removing Secretary MCCULLOCH. He referred to the present satisfactory condition of our finances at home and the constantly increasing demand for our Government securities abroad, as reasons sufficient to secure his retention.

THE VISIT OF COL. HILLYER.

The business of Inspector HILLYER, of New-York, while here was to secure the reinstatement of certain revenue officials who have been dismissed on the recommendation of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, of which Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK is President.

EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. LEE, of the late Southern Confederacy, reached this city from Lexington, Va., last night. He reported at the War Department this morning, in accordance with the requirements of his parole, and left for Baltimore on the 12:15 P. M. train. Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON, of Alabama, is also in the city, at Willard's.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER, accompanied by Gen. STEEDMAN, had an interview with the President to-day, with reference to the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President announced that he would not make any change at present, but that he would assign Gen. GRANGER to that Bureau when he did. In the meantime GRANGER will join his regiment at Memphis.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AND THE BANKS.

The placing of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn in the hands of a receiver is intended by the Comptroller of the Currency as a notice to the banks generally that they must comply with the law. This Bank has been constantly violating the law for SIX months past; had been repeatedly called upon to make its reserve good, and had as often failed to comply. At the examination the Bank was given thirty days' notice, at the end of which it was still in default, and the result was that a receiver was appointed. The closing of the Bank is the result of the neglect of its own officers in failing to comply with the law after repeated notifications.

COLORADO JEWETT'S EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

COLORADO JEWETT is in town, and for several days has been trying to humbug the correspondents here with his extraordinary revelations of a great Radical earthquake. Having failed, he tried the President, and succeeded, for the latter immediately furnished the correspondent of his special organ in Boston with the full details of COLORADO'S great plot.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The interference by the Turkish authorities with a United States vessel, which was aiding the suffering women and children in Crete, has been brought to the attention of our Government, and Mr. SEWARD has called the attention of the Turkish Minister to the subject.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BANKS arrived in town this morning from Massachusetts. An evening paper speaks of him in connection with the War Department, but it is the merest speculation. Gen. BUTLER is also here. Congressman COBB, of Wisconsin, left for New-York to-night, where he will join the Pay Department Investigating Committee, of which he is a member, and which is holding its sessions at the Astor House. There are on file in the Attorney-General's Office about four hundred applications for pardon; of these, about one hundred are released by the amnesty proclamation; the others come within the still excepted classes. There are no more twenty thousand dollar men, which comprised the bulk of the applications heretofore.

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Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

It is ascertained from official data that since April 15, 1865, about 8,000 pardons have been granted by the President. These include some of the rebel foreign ministers and agents; members of the Confederate Cabinet, Governors of Southern States, and upward of 90 Brigadier-Generals. Major STITT, Chief of the Pardon Bureau at the Attorney-General's office, has had on file for the past two years about 400 applications for pardon from persons who were engaged in the rebellion, and not pardoned by the Proclamation of May 29, 1865.

By the Proclamation of Saturday about 100 of these persons are pardoned, but the other 300 come within the exceptions, and of course their cases, like others similarly situated, must be separately considered.

NEWS FROM CRETE.

The latest intelligence from Crete, received at the Greek Legation, charges OMAR PASHA with practicing deceit in order to palliate his conduct, and states that he obtained certificates from some of his fellow-soldiers denying the reports of the cruelties, with a view of influencing public opinion by the interested statements of those in pay of Turkey. The Cretans say the facts can be proven by eye-witnesses that OMAR PASHA, on retiring from Sphakia, burnt all the villages in his rear in the Province of St. Basile, the most notable of them being Myrtos, Leucogia, and the Monastery of Preveli. At Mesogia, in the Province of Kissamos, he seized Mr. KOSTANDO, an elderly gentleman, forced him to apply fire to his own house, and then burned him together with the straw.

At Patelari he mutilated a gentleman in a nameless manner, plucked out his eyes and then murdered him.

At Cornilades he slew three nuns, besides committing similar cruelties at other places named in the dispatches. The Turkish troops defeated by Gen. CORONEOS burned several villages on their retreat toward Heracleon.

At Melompanulla they massacred an old blind man and another citizen, and an insane girl. They slew the monk, GIDEON MOMOLAKE, planting his head on the cross which surmounts the cupola of the church. The accounts further say that the Cretans, having fought for a year against terrible odds, will never return to the Turkish yoke. Upward of twenty thousand Cretan families, mostly women and children and old men, have been sent to Greece. Athens, Syra and all other Grecian cities have become so many huge relief committees. The Grecian ladies, particularly, are indefatigable in charitable zeal, but cannot afford all the relief needed without the assistance of Christian nations.

AFFAIRS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to-day is $82,796,210, and coin certificates $14,879,700—total, $97,669,910. The amount of currency is $46,963,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has this date removed the injunction or caveat from one hundred and eighty-four of the Missouri State Bonds, twelve of the North Carolina Bonds, and two of the Tennessee Bonds, which were some years ago abstracted from the Department of the Interior while held in trust for certain Indian tribes, the aggregate amount stolen being $870,000. The holders of the bonds thus released from caveat having presented the required proofs that they procured them in good faith from known and responsible parties, will now be enabled to obtain the accrued interest.

POSTAL RATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The Post-office Department has in course of preparation and will soon issue full instructions respecting the rates of postage to be levied and collected on and after the 1st of January next, upon correspondence to the United Kingdom, and to foreign countries and colonies *via* the United Kingdom, under the recent postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

THE RECENT DEFALCATION.

It now appears that the defalcation discovered by the examiners in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, is between $2,000 and $3,000. The money was taken from the funds assessed on the national banks for the payment of the Inspectors.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending on Thursday, the 17th inst., 234 patents will be issued from the Patent office. During the past week 560 applications and 80 caveats have been filed.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, in response to an inquiry as to whether "corners erroneously established in the original survey can be changed," has replied to the effect that when the corners now standing may be identified as the *corners* established in the original survey, the land having been disposed of, by the Government according to the limits hereby defined, there is no authority of law for changing the original landmarks, because the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 11, 1805, "concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," expressly stipulates that "all corners marked in the surveys returned by the Surveyor-General, &c., shall be established as the proper corners of sections or subdivisions of sections which they were intended to designate; and the corners of half and quarter sections, not marked on the said surveys, shall be placed as nearly as possible equidistant from those two corners which stand on the same line."

ARMY GAZETTE.

First Lieut. C. P. Miller, Seventh Infantry, has been ordered before the Philadelphia Retiring Board; Brevet Major T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to Fourth Military District; Capt. J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to duty in the Fifth Military District; Second Lieut. A. B. Williams, Third Cavalry, ordered to report for duty at Carlisle Barracks.

The following assigning Brevet Col. A. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, to duty in the Fifth Military District, has been revoked, and he is ordered to report to the Quartermaster-General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. CAMPBELL, has been detached from temporary duty at Washington, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Florida.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer DECATUR A. BANDEL, of the *Marblehead*, has been discharged.

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## GEN. SHERIDAN.

### The Demonstration in St. Louis Last Night—A Great Crowd and Much Enthusiasm—Addresses of Lieut.-Gov. Smith, Gen. Carl Schurs, Gen. Sheridan and Others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 9.

The demonstration to-night in honor of Gen. SHERIDAN was the largest outpouring of people ever witnessed in St. Louis. The torch-light procession was nearly two miles long, and consisted of over twenty Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, a large number of colored organizations, representatives of the various wards of the city, the Fire Department, and an immense throng of citizens. The procession was nearly an hour filing past the Southern Hotel, on the east balcony of which Gen. SHERIDAN, his staff officers, members of the various committees and invited guests were stationed. The crowd at and in the vicinity of the hotel, after the procession had passed, must have numbered 10,000 persons, and the number that thronged the streets on the line of march could not have been less than from 20,000 to 30,000 persons.

After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided, Lieut.-Gov. SMITH delivered a short, but very cordial welcome to the General on behalf of the people of the State, which was followed by a very eloquent address by Gen. CARL SCHURZ, in which he referred to SHERIDAN as the model American soldier, the hero of many hard-fought fields, the representative of American chivalry, the statesman as well as soldier, to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas will look with gratitude and esteem as the man who opened the way to permanent peace and prosperity.

Gen. SHERIDAN then stepped forward and replied as follows:

"I presume you all know I never make speeches. I regret, exceedingly, that I am unable to make one to-night, but this very kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for your enthusiastic and kind welcome."

A few remarks were afterward made by Gen. PILE, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

In point of numbers, enthusiasm and general warm and hearty sympathy, many of the oldest citizens say the demonstration has never been equaled in St. Louis.

From 11 to 1 o'clock to-day the General received visitors at the hotel, and the succession of callers was almost incessant. The General will leave for Leavenworth to-morrow afternoon.

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## MAINE.

### The Election Yesterday—Partial Returns—Re-election of Gov. Chamberlain by a Reduced Majority.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 9.

The following returns of the election have been received:

| | Chamberlain. | Pillsbury. |
|---|---|---|
| Portland | 3,025 | 1,311 |
| Lewiston | 777 | 304 |
| Bangor | 1,305 | 1,053 |
| Gardiner | 499 | 270 |
| Pittston | 216 | 262 |
| Scarboro | 114 | 223 |
| Bath | 760 | 386 |
| Falmouth | 175 | 170 |
| Cape Elizabeth | 316 | 312 |
| Bushwick | 416 | 305 |
| Paris | 363 | 202 |
| Gorham | 321 | 229 |

Sixteen towns give CHAMBERLAIN (Republican) 8,089; and PILLSBURY (Democrat) 5,579, being a majority of 2,480 for CHAMBERLAIN. The same towns last year gave CHAMBERLAIN a majority of 5,819, showing a Democratic gain this year of 3,369. There is a Republican loss in Bath of 247. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority of 240 against 90 last year.

LATER RETURNS.

One hundred and nine towns give CHAMBERLAIN, Republican, 27,715, and PILLSBURY 18,683. The same towns last year gave CHAMBERLAIN 31,650, and PILLSBURY 16,565. CHAMBERLAIN'S majority this year is 6,632, against 15,085 in the same towns last year, making a Republican loss of 9,053. The aggregate vote in these towns is 43,398, against 48,215 last year. The total vote of the State last year was 111,584. This year it will probably fall a little under 100,000. Three-sevenths of the vote of the State is in with a loss of nine-fifteenths of the majority last year. The same ratio will reduce the total majority to about 13,500 or a loss of about 14,000.

The Democrats will gain representatives in some towns, but not enough to give them much power in the Legislature.

The Ale and Cider Law of last year has undoubtedly caused much loss to the Republicans.

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## AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

### Dispatches by Submarine Cable—The Cigarmakers Strike—Proposed Expedition to Mexico—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 8 } via KEY WEST, Monday, Sept. 4 }

The strike among the cigarmakers still continues. About 200 journeymen have been thrown into prison, where they are properly cared for by the authorities. It is said that many of the manufacturers are inclined to yield and take the men back at the former wages.

The Bureau of Collection at the Council Hall is deserted throughout the day, nobody appearing to pay taxes.

About the same state of affairs prevail at the Government offices. Claims upon the Treasury are postponed for want of ready cash. Even the salaries of the employes for July have not been paid yet.

The general tone of business is feverish. The export of specie continues.

There is a rumor circulating that an armed expedition into Mexican territory is contemplated by SANTA ANNA'S son, with the material and moral support of European Powers and their representatives.

The funds lately collected to render assistance to the poor exiles from Mexico are to be devoted to bounty money. They amount to $30,000.

The local editor of the *Siglo*, Senor DELMONTES, has also withdrawn from all connection with that journal.

The community is alarmed at the appearance of a gang of highwaymen in this city. Two citizens have been attacked, robbed and nearly murdered. A dwelling house was entered on the 7th by three men armed with poignards, and robbed.

Accounts from the interior districts of the islands represent an extensive rain-storm had prevailed, and great complaints are made of the damage done to crops.

The sugar market during the week has been quiet, and closed dull on the basis of 8½@8¾ reals ₱ arobe for Dutch Standard No. 12.

In Exchange the tendency is downwards; on London, 19 ₱ cent. premium; Paris, 5¼@6¼ ₱ cent.; United States Currency, 24@24½ ₱ cent. discount; Gold, 60 days', 6¼@6¾ premium.

The fate of the British bark *Helen Drummond* remains unknown.

The British steamer *Mersey* brought from Vera Cruz over 300 refugees, part for New-Orleans; also $1,742,000 in specie for England.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

At 4 P. M. the Vice-President of the Interoceanic Telegraph Company and the Inspector-General of Telegraphs visited Station Chorreosa. This morning signals were made and answered from Key West. The cable is now completed. Despatches from Washington are expected to-day.

No tidings from the *Helen Drummond* yet.

Arrived, American steamer *Liberty*, from New-Orleans; American brig *Poinsett*, from Boston; American bark *John Griffin*, from New-York.

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### Late News from Rio de Janeiro—Arrival of the Spanish Squadron.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Late advices from Rio Janeiro report the arrival at that city of the Spanish Squadron, commanded by Admiral MANDEZ NUNEZ. It would soon leave for the River Plata.

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### Address by Gov. Orr, of South Carolina.

At a recent meeting in behalf of reconstruction in Belton, S. C., Gov. J. L. ORR spoke, and addressing the whites, advised them to register and vote for a Convention, as it was folly and madness to attempt to defeat that object. There were 60,000 negro voters against 30,000 white, and as the Convention would look to the interest of the black man, it could not be expected that one of them would vote against it. He then admonished the freedmen that they must be industrious and save their money, and reminded them that if they attempt oppression of the whites now while in the majority, it might be visited upon them in the future, when the balance of power would be different, as no more negroes were to be brought to this country. He disabused their minds of the idea that they would obtain lands from the Government, and showed that this was not even desirable upon their part. The Governor presented every phase of the issues before the people, with great force and ability, and to the satisfaction of his hearers.

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### Destruction of Dr. Dio Lewis' School in Lexington, Mass.

*From the Boston Post, Sept. 9.*

The Lexington House, in Lexington, owned and occupied by Dr. DIO LEWIS, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The fire originated in the upper part of the building, and in an hour and a half the whole structure was consumed. Some of the furniture in the lower rooms was saved, but the loss is nearly total on house, school apparatus and furniture. The loss is estimated at about $25,000, on which there is an insurance for about two-thirds of the amount. The house has been occupied during the vacation for the accommodation of Summer boarders, and there were twenty or thirty stopping there. It was originally erected for a hotel, and was occupied as such until three or four years ago, when Dr. LEWIS purchased it for a school.

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## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

### The Preparations for the Thirty-seventh Anniversary—The Building and the Departments—Rules and Regulations—Thursday the Opening Day.

The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the American Institute will begin on Thursday next, and, judging from the universal interest with which the opening of the Fair is looked forward to, the promise of appreciative public patronage is abundant. This year, as in 1864 and 1865, (there was no exhibition in 1866,) the Fair will be held in the building once known as the Palace Garden, in Fourteenth-street, now and for several years occupied as the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and immediately west of the Theatre Francais.

It is to be regretted that the long-cherished project of the members of the Institute to erect a building affording all requirements of locality, form and space for their exhibitions should have been delayed beyond this year; but the same cause which has delayed the execution of like plans of kindred institutions has interfered with this one—the unsettled state of affairs prevailing since the termination of the war. Patiently awaiting the return of the popular mind to thoughts of peaceful progress, that it might obtain the wherewithal to raise a great art palace, it is to be hoped that the reward of the Institute is near, and that its next anniversary will be held in a building which will be at the same time an ornament to our City and a monument to the persevering energy of the society.

THE FAIR BUILDING.

As before stated, the exhibition will be held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. Already all the available space which this affords has been secured by exhibitors, and the list of the disappointed is a long one. Anticipating this press for room, all that the managers could do to afford accommodation beyond that of former years has been done. Two handsome galleries have been raised, thirty feet in width, spanning the great hall from east to west. That to the north will be devoted to the exclusive display of sewing machines and such like, and that at the south end, which crosses the entrance of Fourteenth-street, to a display of a branch of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture. A temporary addition to the building, as at former fairs, has been made at the north side, on Fifteenth-street, in which will be exhibited the groups of the Department of Engines and Machinery. The hall running north and south, which is situated as a vestibule of the great Central Hall, will be reserved chiefly for exhibition of Fine Arts and the requirements and results of Education.

PERMANENT CLASSIFICATION.

In all there will be seven distinct departments, under the following heads: No. 1, Department of Fine Arts and Education; No. 2, Department of the Dwelling; No. 3, Department of Dress and Handicraft; No. 4, Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy: No. 5, Department of Engines and Machinery; No. 6, Department of Intercommunication, and No. 7, Department of Agriculture and Horticulture. Each of these has its distinct location, and is subdivided into seven groups under the general head:

I.—DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS AND EDUCATION.

This department, as before stated, will occupy the greater portion of the vestibule-like room on the west of the great hall, and its subdivisions are as follows:

*First Group*—Paintings on canvas, glass and other surfaces; pastels, cartoons, miniatures.

*Second Group*—Engravings, lithographs, chemical etchings, plain and colored enamel work, designs and drawings relating to architecture and civil engineering.

*Third Group*—Photographs, plain and colored; daguerreotypes, ambrotypes. All other impressions by the action of light.

*Fourth Group*—Sculpture, cameos, medals, medallions, bas reliefs, embossed work, fine castings in bronze, zinc and other metals.

*Fifth Group*—Musical Instruments: Pianos, organs, melodeons, instruments used in bands and concerts.

*Sixth Group*—Specimens of printing, bookbinding, stationery, globes, maps, charts, and all apparatus for instructing in science, tables and machines for calculation.

*Seventh Group*—Philosophical instruments, mathematical and measuring instruments, dials, chronometers, watches and clocks, telescopes, microscopes, lenses, cameras, and other optical instruments, excepting those to be carried in the pocket.

The display in this department, it is said, will be one of great interest, especially in photographs, of which the finest collection and the largest ever exhibited will be on the walls.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF DWELLING.

To this department is devoted the section underneath the Southern Gallery, and will be the first met on entering by the gate on Fourteenth-street. The sub-divisions are as follows:

*First Group*—Apparatus for warming, lighting, cooling and ventilating: cooking-stoves, ranges and refrigerators.

*Second Group*—Kitchen ware and utensils, machines and implements for washing and preparing clothes.

*Third Group*—Carpets, oil-cloths, matting, paper-hangings and tapestry.

*Fourth Group*—Cabinet furniture: Mirrors, upholstery and room conveniences, writing desks, ornamental safes.

*Fifth Group*—Table furniture: Cutlery, casters, glass, porcelain, silver and other ware used for holding food and condiments.

*Sixth Group*—Ornaments for the dwelling-house, excepting those embraced in the First Department. Billiard-tables, cheesemen and boards, contrivances for indoor recreation and amusement.

*Seventh Group*—Building accessories and permanent attachments. Doors, window-sash, blinds, mantels, grates, stairs, encaustic tiles and other specimens of flooring; timber frames, cut and cast ornaments for the outside of dwellings, plumbers' work, water-closet apparatus and baths, bells, door-springs, locks, latches, bolts, hinges, nails, and other household hardware; useful and ornamental articles for the grounds surrounding the dwelling.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF DRESS AND HANDICRAFT.

This department will occupy one of the four central sections—that to the south-east—and if the managers can be relied upon as judges of ladies' belongings, will present in that direction groups of the most lovable of bonnets, shawls of taste, and a perfection of graces and beauties in all the other things that would astonish the Parisiens. This department is subdivided as follows:

*First Group*—Apparel for Ladies: Hats, bonnets, dresses, hoops, boots and shoes, gloves, sleeves, cloaks, mantillas, manufactured furs.

*Second Group*—Apparel for Gentlemen: Hats, caps, coats, vests, pantaloons, shoes, boots, gloves, overcoats, cloaks, undergarments, furs.

*Third Group*—Cloths of wool, cotton and silk; all other fabrics, woven, knit or felt; ribbons, cords, tapes, thread, buttons, pins, and other materials used in connection with cloth for dresses.

*Fourth Group*—Hand implements used by ladies in manufacturing dress—sewing machines, knitting-machines, needles, thimbles, crochet-hooks, &c.

*Fifth Group*—Specimens of dentistry, artificial limbs, wigs and hairwork, surgical apparatus and surgical instruments, spectacles and opera-glasses.

*Sixth Group*—Jewelry and ornaments for the person; attachments used in outdoor sports—skates, fishing tackle, hunting and shooting apparatus, gymnastic implements, and toys for children.

*Seventh Group*—Trunks, carpet-bags, reticules, traveling-cases, pocket-books, razors, pocket-knives, pocket-pens, pencils, umbrellas, parasols, canes and hand implements not elsewhere enumerated.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

This department will occupy the southeast central section and will comprise the following groups:

*First Group*—Soaps, toilet preparations, candles, oils, wax, resins and other hydrocarbon compounds.

*Second Group*—Acids, alkalies and chemical bases; salts; artificial fertilizers, soda waters and apparatus for making it; mineral waters, [illegible] and other [illegible] and grinding; [illegible] and [illegible].

*Third Group*—Leather, skins, furs, hats, parchment, specimens of taxidermy, [illegible] and skeletons; [illegible] preparations, [illegible] glues and cements.

*Fourth Group*—Indian rubber, gutta percha preparations, artificial stones, [illegible] pigments, prepared colors for roofing and [illegible] brick.

*Fifth Group*—Paints, [illegible]; specimens of [illegible] and processes of bleaching, [illegible] substances, and [illegible].

*Sixth Group*—Samples of [illegible] and pastry cooking, confectionery, [illegible] ornaments, sweetmeats, preserved fruits, [illegible] and meats, concentrated [illegible] and extracts [illegible] preparing beverages.

*Seventh Group*—Specimens of [illegible] stones used in [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] gas, and [illegible] changes.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

To this department, as before stated, will be devoted the entire additional building bounding the hall on Fifteenth-street, and the remaining central sections. These will be sub-divided in the following manner:

*First Group*—Stationary engines driven by steam, heated air and other gases; water engines and water wheels, and all other prime movers.

*Second Group*—Pumping machinery, steam fire engines and other engines for moving fluids.

*Third Group*—Machinery for working metals: Lathes, planers, screw-cutting machinery, drills.

*Fourth Group*—Machinery for working in wood: Saws, planing machines, boring machines, machines for mortising and tenoning.

*Fifth Group*—Machines for preparing fibres and tissues, and machinery used in the manufacture of cloth.

*Sixth Group*—Machinery and tools used in the manufacture of leather, India-rubber, porcelain, pottery, bricks and materials used in the arts not before specified.

*Seventh Group*—Gearing, millwork and elements of machinery for carrying speed or power, and all tools used by artisans or in factories not otherwise provided for.

VI.—DEPARTMENT OF INTERCOMMUNICATION.

This department will occupy the section running along the entire eastern side, and will exhibit some startling novelties, among them a great pneumatic tube, through which the adventurous will be carried north or south according to fancy or the advice of their physicians. The subdivisions are as follows:

*First Group*—Locomotive engines, cars, and all apparatus used in constructing and operating railways, models of bridges, &c.

*Second Group*—Carriages, wagons, sleighs, and all vehicles drawn by animal power; harness, saddles, bridles, and all apparatus used in connection with the horse and the stable; and all improvements connected with common roads.

*Third Group*—Models of vessels for navigating the ocean, rivers, lakes and canals; all apparatus connected with building, propelling and steering vessels; models of locks, docks, aqueducts; structures and implements used in navigation.

*Fourth Group*—Electric telegraphs, apparatus used in constructing telegraph lines; implements and contrivances used in transporting and distributing mails; package express and implements connected therewith; all apparatus for giving signals and alarms, bells, &c.

*Fifth Group*—Machinery, implements and materials used in printing and engraving.

*Sixth Group*—Implements for expediting trade, contrivances used in the store and warehouse; scales, safes, exhibiting apparatus, shutters, vault lights, reflectors and iron columns.

*Seventh Group*—Army apparatus used in movements or in camp; guns, pistols, swords; plans for permanent fortification; all attachments, articles and devices for schools, churches and public works not elsewhere designated.

VII.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Owing to the heavy demands of this department for space, the southern end of the room, wherein will be exhibited the Department of Fine Arts and Education, will be taken up by it; also the small gallery at the same end of this room, and the entire southern gallery spanning the Central Wall. The grouping of this department is as follows:

*First Group*—Specimens of plants and flowers.

*Second Group*—Fruits, vegetables, cereals, roots and seeds.

*Third Group*—Specimens of food prepared on the farm—butter, cheese, &c.

*Fourth Group*—Plows, diggers, cultivators, harrows, drain pipe, and implements used in preparing the soil; pruning shears and all implements for cultivating plants and trees; hothouse apparatus.

*Fifth Group*—Mowers, reapers, scythes and implements used in gathering the products of the soil; threshing machines, corn-shelters and grain-mills.

*Sixth Group*—Churns, cheese-presses, and all articles used in dairy, farm-house and farm-stable not elsewhere enumerated.

*Seventh Group*—Specimens of products of the soil used in the arts: Wood, hemp, flax, cotton. Specimens of animal growth: Wool, silk, hair, feathers, down, horn, bone; live animals whenever the Board of Managers decide to admit them.

PREMIUMS.

The distribution of honors is regulated by a by-law of the Institute as follows:

The highest prize at any exhibition shall be the large medal of honor, which shall be given only for a new and useful invention, or for a new and highly valuable product of the soil never before exhibited. This prize shall be awarded only to the originator of such invention or product.

The large medal of honor designating the highest prize shall not be awarded by the Managers for any article, unless its practical value shall exceed that of any similar one in use, known to them, or intended to accomplish the same purpose.

The regular premiums of the exhibition shall be awarded to the inventor, manufacturer or producer, in preference to the owner or exhibitor of any article, and shall be as follows:

*First Premium*—First medal and diploma, containing the reasons in full which governed the judges in rendering their decision.

*Second Premium*—Second medal and diploma, containing an explanation of the merits of the article, and the points of utility as presented by the judges.

*Third Premium*—Third medal and a certificate of the relative value of the article exhibited as given in the judges' report.

No premium, or anything in lieu thereof, shall be awarded by the Board of Managers directly or indirectly to any of their members, or any of their employes, or to any judge appointed by them, or to any member of other Standing Committees, or to any Trustee of the Institute, or to any person or company who shall employ as agent either of the officers and members aforesaid.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations for the guidance of exhibitors are published in pamphlet form, and can be obtained at the Exhibition building. As every effort will be made to accommodate all exhibitors, as far as possible, goods will be received until the evening of to-morrow, and such space as can be given them will be allotted; no charge will be made for the space occupied, whether great or small. The exhibition will be open every day, Sunday excepted.

THE OPENING DAY.

The visitor yesterday to the Fair building could scarcely permit himself to believe that the arrangements could possibly be completed by the advertised opening day, Thursday next, but the Managers announce that there shall be no postponement whatever. The gathering no doubt will be a large one. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will deliver the opening address, and Col. CHAS. G. HALPIN, *alias* Miles O'Reilly, will deliver a poem, as he well knows how. It is not generally known what the subject of that poem will be, but from the well-known gallantry of the Colonel, we presume it will be a glowing eulogy of the Fair.

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### Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

*this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors.* In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER. } Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, now numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

*Advertisement.*

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Ihaveit

IHAVEIT

IHAVEIT

Is the name of a delightful preparation for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the

TEETH.

IHAVEIT

Imparts an exquisite fragrance to the breath.

IHAVEIT

Is a powder and wash combined; all that is necessary is to shake the bottle.

IHAVEIT

Is a preparation that has been long sought. It is not an alcoholic preparation, or does it contain a single ingredient that is not beneficial to the Teeth and Gums.

IHAVEIT.

Prepared only by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel. Price 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

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Wehaveit

is the name of a preparation that positively makes the hair grow.

WEHAVEIT

positively removes Dandruff.

WEHAVEIT

Positively restores the Hair

to its natural color.

WEHAVEIT

IS NOT A DYE.

WEHAVEIT.

Its application is a real pleasure.

WEHAVEIT

Is delightfully perfumed.

WEHAVEIT

Is cooling and beneficial to the head.

WEHAVEIT.

This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only article ever known to stimulate a healthy condition of the scalp, and to actually produce a new growth of hair. The proprietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and finds that they close up the pores of the scalp, and thus prevent rather than promote the growth of the hair.

WEHAVEIT

is offered with the greatest confidence.

WEHAVEIT

is prepared only by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by express to any address.—*Advertisement.*


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## NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

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### To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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### Shall Nature be Sustained?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicines.

The great object is to strengthen the system without exciting it.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and, by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes also that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

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The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 Johnst., New-York.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Rupture Cured by the Application and use of Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S established remedies. The great advantages and experience Dr. SHERMAN has enjoyed and obtained as Principal for a period of over fifteen years of the "Rupture Curative Institute," New-Orleans, and of the "Morado Grande," Havana, Cuba, established solely for the treatment of Hernia, is a guarantee that the ruptured patient may now secure the relief which he has heretofore failed to obtain.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of Medical Common Sense, may be personally consulted in all cases of Chronic Disease at his new office, to which he has recently removed, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st, every day from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new and elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c., just received.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tues

## FINANCIAL.


VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9—3 P. M.

| | Bid. | Ask'd | | Bid. | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81... | 111½ | 112 | Gold............ | 143⅞ | 144 |
| Coupon, 1881.... | 111⅝ | 111⅞ | Aug. 7.30........ | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62. | 109⅛ | 109⅝ | June 7.30........ | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 114 | 114½ | July, 7.30 ...... | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 109½ | 109¾ | Oct., comp'ds. '64 | 119 | 119⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65. | 110¾ | 111 | Dec., comp'ds. '64 | 118 | 118⅛ |
| 5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly | 108¼ | 108⅜ | May, comp'ds. '65 | 117 | 117⅛ |
| 5-20 C., '67., ..... | 108⅛ | 108⅜ | Aug., comp'ds. '65 | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 10-40 Reg......... | 99¾ | 100 | Sept., comp'ds. '65 | 115½ | 115⅝ |
| 10-40 Coupon..... | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | Oct., comp'ds. '65 | 115 | 115⅛ |

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

SEPT. 9, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 45 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $2 55 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD


OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 298, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 83, 259, 493, 477, 492, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the laws of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business. By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.


WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. D. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.


## FINANCIAL.


Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.


NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the GUYANDOTTE LAND COMPANY for the issue of duplicate certificates of the capital stock of said Company in place of the following certificates, lost or destroyed:

Certificate No. 17, for 400 shares, issued to Henry P. Wilson Jan. 11, 1855.

Certificate No. 18, for 300 shares, issued to Philip L. Freneau Jan. 11, 1855.

Certificate No. 19, for 200 shares, issued to William A. Stebbins Jan. 11, 1855.

Certificate No. 28, for 38 shares, issued to Edgar J. Bartow Aug. 31, 1855.

JULY 23, 1867. LYMAN DENISON.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 26, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.

2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.

4th. For flagging 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.

5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.

6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.

7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.

8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.

9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.

13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.

14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.

15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.

16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 56th-st.

17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.

18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.

2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.

3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

4th. Both sides of 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.

5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 7th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 42d to 43d-st.

6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st. and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av. and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-av.

7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.

8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.

9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.

12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.

13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 207 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 100 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.

14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 185 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 115 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.

15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.

16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between 43d and 44th sts., to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to a point half the block east and west of 3d-av.

17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.

18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 10, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

## TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, with the highest references at command, but whose means are limited, desires a home in a cheerful private family. He would be willing to give instruction in French and German in his leisure hours as an amusement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 150 Post-office, Hoboken.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER, MALE or female, for three children, in a private family on Staten Island, to board or reside in the house, capable of teaching music and the usual English branches. Apply with reference and terms, which must be moderate, to J. W., Box 152 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR TEACHERS—All mutually interested in transfers; correspondents wanted everywhere. Address the "*National Teachers' Institute*," 532 Broadway, New York. RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A PARISIAN LADY, a most competent teacher of French and music, would like to make some new engagements with pupils. Apply to Mme. BONDON, No. 72 or No. 104 West 20th-st.; if personally, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 20 A SITuation as visiting governess, or teacher in a primary or intermediate department; best of references given. Address F. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—APPLICATIONS will be received for the situation of Vice-Principal (male) in the High School at Hoboken, N. J.; salary $1,200. Address J. W. BRYCE, Clerk of the Board.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES NOT SUPPLIED yet with a French teacher, whose object is conversation and composition for advanced pupils, may hear of one by applying to S., Box No. 5,783.

## INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

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| Messrs. E. O. Lamson, | Samuel T. Knapp, |
| James R. Floyd, | Christopher Gwyer, |
| W. A. Meade, | Nelson Sherwood, |
| Gardner A. Sage, | James M. Coburn, |
| August Noel, | Francis P. Sage, |
| Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, | John Tappin, |
| Robert Bonner, | Albert Weber, |
| George Hoffman, | Cornelius Poillon, |
| John Hillhouse, | George Mitchell |
| Charles Bliven, | Thomas Crane. |

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 33 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, White Plains, N. Y. MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, At No. 907 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars at the office of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2. JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1 Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MADAME MARTINEK'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 30.

## INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar. For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS' English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 35 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 362 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 120th-st. and Harlem River.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST., will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.

PROF. A. BERNARD, S. SMITH, Mining Engineer, Directors.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session commences THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.

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NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
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For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

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NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

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YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BRICKSBURG, N. J.,

Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.

For circulars and further information apply to ROBT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 109 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 233 13th-st. East.

This school heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. KEYNS. Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.

H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BAUER, WHO HAS RESIDED IN England, Scotland, Germany and France, who has studied at the First Academies and Libraries in those countries, and who has had twenty years' experience as a teacher, will be happy to give Lessons on the Pianoforte, in Singing, Harmony and Composition. Terms, $1 per hour. Lessons in English, French, German, or any other branch of education. Terms, $1 for two hours. Address No. 52 East 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—HEBREW, Arabic, and other idioms of the East, taught in a comparatively short time. Address M. G., No. 39 Ludlow-st.

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP AND book-keeping day and evening by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of September, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY S. LANSING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, U. S. A., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, U. S. A., before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.

## ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 230 West 24th-st. See walking sign on Broadway.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL PROfessional cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references where she has lived four and five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 6th-av., one pair of stairs up, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as a first-class cook: understands all kinds of cooking, desserts, jellies, custards, and ice-cream; the other as seamstress; both have best of City reference: none but first-class private families need apply. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 39 38th-st., corner of Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in washing or taking care of children; is an excellent waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 West 26th-st., corner of 7th av.; has the best of reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL PROfessional cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable, to be had at the Union Employment Office, No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Christie,) between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant female as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a child from birth; good City references given. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can do plain sewing if required; is very highly recommended. Can be seen until suited at No. 315 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as first-class nurse and seamstress, or as a waitress; has best of City reference as to capability, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 6th-av. Call or address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer, and do the housework for a small family; good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 Laurens-st., corner Houston.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, second door from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call from 9 to 4 at No. 238 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended servants, City or country, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; the best of City references. Call at No. 565 8th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who has a little girl 5 years old; would work for moderate wages if hired with her child; can do all kinds of fine laces and fluting; best of reference. Apply at No. 394 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting finery and her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook and baker; willing to assist at washing in a small family; good reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 385 3d-av., rear, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE French girl, a situation as seamstress and to instruct children. Can operate on two machines; good reference. Apply at No. 161 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for M. E.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE WHO can take charge of a child from its birth, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK A SITUAtion in a private family as good plain cook; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman a situation as first-class cook in a hotel, large first-class boarding-house or private family. Call or address MARY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse who is capable of taking care of an infant; three and a half years in last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can flute and do all kinds of fine washing; can come well recomended from her last place. Apply at No. 180 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, who is a thorough washer, ironer, &c.; is strong and willing; would go in the country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; references must be perfectly satisfactory. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the lady may be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference given; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 185 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; is fully competent; best of reference given; can been seen for two days at her present employer's. Apply at No. 48 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family by a respectable Protestant girl, with nine years' references from her last place. Apply at No. 116 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of pleasing address, as nursery governess or lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or lady's companion, by a middle-aged American lady. Address, for two days, P. M. S., Station G, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 151 25th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and baker in a private family; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 East 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to do general housework; willing to do anything to have a good home for herself and child; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 49 Bleecker-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as first-class cook in a private family; City reference given. Apply at No. 289, corner of 6th-av. and 18th-st., for two days; entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; soups, meat, game and pastry; will do coarse washing; City references. Call for two days at No. 217 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 10 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 396 East 12th-st., top floor, back room. Good reference.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 223 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a lady's or gentleman's fine washing in the house; stains out of silk or any cloth. Call at No. 622 East 13th-st., in the rear, second floor. Mrs. HAXLE.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WANTS A lady and gentleman's washing at her own apartments; can flute and do up shirts well; has City reference. Apply at No. 180 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A competent laundress, who can flute neatly and do all kinds of fine washing; also lace curtains done equal to new. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., in the paper-store.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches and can make all kinds of desserts; best of City references. Call at No. 123 (old No. 94) West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY THOROUGH WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the very highest testimonials as to character and capability, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 508 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; understands pastry. Call at No. 333 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, who can take the place of laundress, being a good washer and ironer, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has no objection to the country; Hudson City preferred; good City reference; Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; can take the place of laundress or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.; private family preferred; the best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer; wages no object, but a good home; best of City references. Call at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid or waitress; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 219 West 17th-st., in the store.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES TWO or three ladies' sewing to do, by the day. Call at No. 153 (old No. 95) West 27th-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children, a situation as first-class gardener; has had several years' experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; also the laying out of kitchen garden and the growing of vegetables, planting of orchards, and laying out of pleasure grounds, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply to Bradley Bros., florists, No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a married man without a family; also for the care and management of a gentleman's place; has fourteen years' experience in this country; can be recommended by former and last employers in this City as to capability and sobriety. Address F. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, who can plan and lay out new grounds to the best advantage, draining and reclaiming waste lands, woods, &c., a situation; has had charge of large estates; first-class references. Address A. DICK, Stapleton, Staten Island, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; has been several years in this country in first-class places; has the best testimonials as to ability, industry, &c.; a married or single man's situation can be taken. Address W. J., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the cultivation of greenhouses, graperies and vegetables; best of reference from his two last employers. Address J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; is sober, steady and willing; can care and improve any sort of horses to a very nice style, which any of his last employers can prove; good City and country references. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is willing and obliging and well recommended: no objection to City or country. Can be seen, or address E. D. C., at saddlery-store, No. 369 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with first-class City references, a situation; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Please call or address ALEX., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a single man (Scotch); has been brought up to the business; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address ALLEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (German) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can give best City reference from his last employer, where he has been three years. Can be seen at the store No. 62 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; good City and country references. Address G. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as light porter in a store or to do the work about an office, having been employed in such a capacity for the past six years; can give good reference. Inquire in the jewelry-store, No. 264 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LAD WHO writes well and can assist at the books, and to be generally useful in a merchant's office; state salary expected, age, reference, &c. Apply to D. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address J. W. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give good references. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 60 West Washington-place, or M. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE A SITUAtion; the man as coachman and groom, his wife as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good City references. Address, for two days, S. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; three years reference from one place. Call or address W. W., No. 110 East 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener and farmer; wife to take care of dairy and poultry; is also a good butter maker; character in town. Address M. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in a hotel or first-class boarding-house or dining-saloon by a capable, steady man; best reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a young man, single, who understands his business; he is willing and obliging; good references. Address T. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man; a Protestant; has best City references. Address R. P., at Mr. Corben's, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a practical, competent single man, one who understands the business thoroughly; City references given. Address JOHN JACKSON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A strong young man; writes a fair hand; is correct at figures; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address H M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; the best City reference as groom and driver; sober and very obliging. Address No. 139 5th-av., basement, or No. 153 West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a gentleman's family only, where a footman is kept. Address A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A PRODUCE commission house on the west side, by a party having experience, and influencing some consignments; ample reference will be supplied. Address G. R., City Post-office.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; rapid penman and good accountant; highest references; engagement, if desired, for a short period. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED.

An intelligent young man, 18 or 20 years of age, whose parents reside in the City, and one who has had no experience in business may address Box No. 1,602 Post-office, in his own handwriting, with references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE on a small place near the City; must understand farm work, plain gardening, the care of horses, and be willing to make himself useful; wife required at all times to assist in work of dwelling-house. Apply to NORRIS & MOORE, No. 49 Broadway, on Tuesday, 10th inst., from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OVER 20, WHO has knowledge of and experience in card printing. He must be active, intelligent and reliable, and have an acquaintance with that trade in this City. Salary to an acceptable person will be liberal. Address, with references as to character, &c., G., Box No. 2,586 Post-office, New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK UNTIL about Nov. 1, when the family leave the City; must have good City references. Apply this day and Wednesday, from 9 till 11 o'clock, at No. 116 East 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

WANTED—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS WOMAN, to do general housework, a short distance in the country, (Protestant preferred;) reference required; steady employment. Apply at No. 23 Nassau-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 12 and 2 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR ELIZABETH, N. J., a first-class laundress; also, a competent waitress; good references required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 at No. 22 Vesey-st., rear office, second floor.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS in families returning to the city or country, ladies' maids, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-READer. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience, to WELCH, BIGELOW & CO., University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands farming and gardening, stock, &c.; useless for any other to apply. W. H. BALDWIN, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING DRYGOODS HOUSE as clerk, a boy about 15 years of age. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 341 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and assist in ironing; also a man as waiter. Call at No. 131 Madison-av., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SILK-HAT CURLER at CLARK'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING GOOD SITuations in gentlemen's families will find them immediately at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

## SHIPPING.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board. First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre. General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

**THE NATIONAL LINE.**

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA..........WEDNESDAY...Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY...Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY...Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY...Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY...Sept. 28

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 105 | Steerage to London | 35 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 115 | Steerage to Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

**THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN Line**, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of passage—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

**STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.**—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with CITY OF CORK..........Sept. 7

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2

From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM ANTWERP. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $100 | First cabin | $80 |
| Steerage | 40 | Steerage | 40 |
| Payable in currency. | | Payable in gold. | |

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.**

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43 gold.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.

The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI..........Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO..........Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. DAVIE CAULKINS.

In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO**

**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,**

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,**

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin..........$250
Second Cabin..........170
Steerage..........85

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin..........$300
Second Cabin..........200
Steerage..........100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.**

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.

For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

**FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.** BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander.
MONTGOMERY, THOMAS LYONS, Commander.

will form a line to leave weekly from Pier No. 13 North River, commencing on the 25th or 26th September; definite notice hereafter.

These steamers were originally built for the Savannah trade and were great favorites with merchants of that city. They have been thoroughly refitted in every part for the express purpose of again placing them on that route. Their cabin accommodations will compare favorably with any steamer in the trade. They are commanded by men long and favorably known to the traveling public.

Insurance on the steamers warranted at the lowest rates. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.

**FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—Passage $15. One of the popular steamships of the Regular Line will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with all points on the S. C. R. R., and with the steamer for Florida. Freight always taken lower than by any other line.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. J. H. JACKSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow Sept. 21.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN **NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,** VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 915 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.**

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

**SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.**

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 10, 11 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M. |
| Wednes., Sept. 11, 11½ A. M. | Wednes., Sept. 11, 2½ P. M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 12, 12½ P. M. | Thursday, Sept. 12, 4 P. M. |

**FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.**—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 10, 2½ P. M. | Monday, Sept. 9, 11½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2½ P. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 11, 6 A. M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 12, 3½ P. M. | Thursday, Sept. 12, 7 A. M. |

**REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.**

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

**FOR NORWALK DIRECT**—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

**LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)**—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

**NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.**—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

**TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.**

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.**

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSION FROM NEW-JERSEY TO ALBANY.**—The splendid and fast steamer SUNNY SIDE will make an excursion from Newark to Albany on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, leaving Newark at 6 o'clock P. M., and touching at the foot of Warren-st., New-York, about 8 o'clock. Returning, will arrive in New-York about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Trinity M. E. Church, of Newark, the projectors of this excursion, have engaged a splendid band for the occasion, and will furnish refreshments on board at reasonable rates. They also promise that no pains shall be spared to make this the grandest, most brilliant and pleasant affair of the season. Fare for trip, $2.

**EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT**—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M. | Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M. | Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M. |
| Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M. | |

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN**—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

**TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.**—The steamboat NORWALK will leave Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4 o'clock.

## TO LET.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET** in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

**TO LET—FOR A TERM OF THREE OR FIVE** years, a desirable residence in Orange, N. J., containing nine or ten rooms, within three minutes' walk of the Orange depot; the lot is 168 by 200 feet in depth, well stocked with choice pear, peach and cherry trees. For further particulars address Box No. 3,089 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE—A TWO YEARS AND NINE** months' lease of a five-story warehouse, 25 feet by 160, located in the vicinity of the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroad depots, North River, adapted to storage and business purposes. Apply to LORD & SKIDMORE, No. 55 Liberty-st., or C. H. KIRBY, No. 317 Washington-st.

**HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED.**—A first-class 4-story house on 5th-av., $750 per month.
A first-class 4-story house on 38th-st., at $700.
A first-class 4-story house on 42d-st., at $400.
And some at more moderate prices.
Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

**TO RENT, UNFURNISHED**—A SPLENDID house on 38th-st., near 5th-av., one of the best in the City; two first-class houses on Lexington-av.; two first-class houses on 60th-st., and some others. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

**MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—GENTLEMAN'S country seat to rent, furnished, five minutes from depot, six sleeping rooms in second story, three in attic; large stable, gardener's cottage, cow, &c., on place. Address S. T., Box No. 888 New-York Post-office.

**A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, AT** Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to let from Oct. 1 to June 15; 11 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from first landing; view of the bay; rent $100 per month. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

**STABLE TO LET.**—THE PRIVATE STABLE, No. 5 East 39th-st.; size, 25x60; has six stalls, and so divided as to accommodate two tenants; would let half or the whole. Apply to WM. B. NORTHRUP, No. 312 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—TO LET A LARGE WELL-furnished house, for the Winter. Apply corner Highland and Essex avs., or address H., Box No. 2, Orange, N. J. House is five minutes' walk from Orange Valley Depot.

**TO LET**—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO RENT OR FOR SALE**, FURNISHED—Handsome place within one hour's ride of the City; gas, hot and cold water, billiard-room, carriage-house, &c. Apply to WM. WILSON, No. 134 William-st.

**TO LEASE**—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, with or without fixtures; No. 57 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET**—FOR RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS PURposes, the first-class house No. 7 West 14th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**FALL AND WINTER BOARD ON WALNUT HILL, YONKERS.**—An elegant suite of rooms will be vacated on the 15th inst.; also one front room now ready. Call or address D. BISHOP, Yonkers.

**ASTORIA, L. I.**—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen wishing board for the Fall and Winter, will find pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying directly opposite the steamboat landing.

## HOTELS.

**THE AMERICAN HOUSE,** HANOVER-ST., BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY** now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

**FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADI-**son and 4th avs., a first-class four-story and attic brown-stone English basement house, in perfect order, subject to lease for $3,500 per annum; price $32,000; neighborhood excellent; in the vicinity of the churches of Drs. Osgood, Montgomery, Prentiss, &c. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.**—First-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 26x65x100, $38,000, (very cheap,) immediate possession; furniture if desired. Others $15,000 to $50,000, desirably located.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,** the new three-story corner brown-stone house, north-east corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; very superior; 20 feet 10 inches by 52 feet, lot 80 feet; price $30,000; also, the adjoining, same size, $25,000; also, No. 163, $26,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

**FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP** brown-stone house in Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts., about 22 by 60 feet, with possession. Can be seen only by my order. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

**A FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-STONE** house on the northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., and two inside houses, for sale; immediate possession; location first-class. Inquire on the premises. JOHN GLASS, owner.

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE** and lot No. 73 5th av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-**stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 ft. 8 in. in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP** brick house No. 315 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.; 18 rooms, all in good order, 21x55x103; price reasonable. Apply on the premises.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY** brick house with extra improvements; price $8,500; and elegant furniture, made to order, $4,000; can be sold separate; situated on Summit-st. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

**TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE** No. 440 Union-st.; rent $500; and a three-story brick house No. 290 Union-st.; rent $1,400. Apply at No. 255 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

**FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE** with all the improvements, No. 290 Union-st; price $10,000. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ADMIRABLE VILLA SITES.**—BUSINESS men who love the country, with its quiet, rural homes, and would indulge in this, could they but spare the time, would not deem a couple of hours to have been idly spent in a visit to the picturesque lands of the Mount Rutherford Company, at Rutherford Park, N. J., nor that as a home it would bring an undue tax upon their business. Apply to JACOB SHARP, Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., or at the Office at Rutherford Park, first station Erie Railway.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**—In Hudson County, N. Y.—Bergen—1 farm, 30 acres, at $1,600 per acre; 1 farm, 25 acres, at $1,600 per acre; 1 farm, 17 acres, at $1,800 per acre; 1 farm, 15 acres, at $2,000 per acre; 1 farm, 9 acres, at $3,000 per acre; 40 acres meadowland, suitable for manufacturing purposes, $300 to $550 per acre. Also, several valuable country seats, with from 8 to 20 lots, from $10,000 to $20,000 each; 20 residences, with from 4 to 10 lots, $5,000 to $8,000 each; 20 small houses, from $1,000 to $6,000 each, and over 400 building lots, at prices varying from $200 to $1,000 per lot, all within 30 minutes from New-York City. Bayonne—8 acres, with shore front on Kill-van-Kull. Bergen Point; 1 farm, 25 acres, with valuable water front, on Newark Bay, at $2,000 per acre; 6 houses, with 4 lots to 3 acres, from $2,000 to $7,000. Greenville—Plot, 15 acres, at $2,000; 25 acres at $1,000 per acre; 1 handsome country seat on New-York Bay, near the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot; 3,000 feet of water front on New-York Bay. Also, desirable property in Hudson City. GARRET VREELAND & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Library Hall, Bergen, N. J.

N. B.—Horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry pass our office every 20 minutes.

**WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.**—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

**FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM** of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, land in excellent condition; improvements first-class, price from $25,000 to ——, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,723 Post-office.

**$6,000 FOR A HOMESTEAD FARM** of fifty acres, in one of the best locations in Rockland County, with six farm buildings, two or three orchards, a merry brook that cheers the meadows with his song, a beautiful grove of valuable timber, and about 30 acres superb building ground; is well adapted for a grass, dairy or fruit farm, and perfectly accessible from the railroad, the village and the city. Not a cheaper property within 40 miles of New-York. Terms easy. C. G. PRATT, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

**FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—A pleasant residence, containing eleven finished rooms, with pantries, &c. Attached to the place are fine shade trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, cherry and other fruit trees; superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and in every way attractively situated. Early possession and favorable terms given. For other particulars apply to M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

**A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE**—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, adjoining the residence of the late Jas. K. Paulding; 120 acres of land, half mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's and porter's lodges, ice-house, billiard-room, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low as the owner resides abroad. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a handsome house, with three or five acres of ground, beautifully situated on the Sound, and easy of access to the City; the house is in good order and contains eight bedrooms. Property in this City would be taken in part payment. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SIT-**uated at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 220 Water-st.

**FARM FOR SALE—AT HICKSVILLE, L. I.,** near railroad depot; twenty-two acres, all under cultivation, with house, barn, &c., in complete order; also forty acres; also four acres, with house and store. Apply at No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st., to C. J. FOLSOM.

**FOR SALE—$125,000.**—ESTATE OF 1,500 acres, twelve miles from Baltimore, half an hour from depot. Extensive improvements, cost $80,000; accessible and healthy; receipts from sales past year some $15,000. Sell 150 acres or whole. Address Box No. 3,098 Post-office, New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN THREE LOTS** of land located on the Hudson River near Milton, Ulster County; handsomely situated for country seats for gentlemen. For particulars address Box No. 85 Milton Post-office.

**VILLAGE FARM FOR SALE.**—FORTY-eight acres, with handsome cottage of 12 rooms, carriage-house, barn, orchard, &c.; close to churches, schools and post-office; route via Erie Railroad; possession immediately. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

**A SPLENDID FARM OF 75 ACRES FOR SALE**—38 miles from New-York, 3 miles from Stamford, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, within half a mile of a depot. Apply at No. 79 Nassau-st., Room 3.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—RICH MINERAL AND FARM lands and mill sites in Virginia; full description at our office. BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

**MOTT HAVEN.**—A NEW HOUSE, IN COMplete order, on Villa-place, near College-av. Apply at Room No. 8, Market Bank, or on the premises.

## FURNITURE.

**REMOVAL.**

WARREN WARD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

**SPRINGMEYER BROS.**

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

**TWENTY ELEGANT PIER AND MAN-**tel mirrors, of various sizes, in good order; one small parlor billiard-table and one large elegant billiard-table, one decorated china dinner set, forty set brocatel and reps window curtains, four secretary bedsteads, one elegant Chickering piano and a large variety of other furniture, almost new, at decided bargains, this month. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 744 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

MAX MARETZEK..........Director

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT FOR THE SEASON, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION Are now open at the Academy of Music.

PRICES AS USUAL.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS: (Prima Donne Soprano and Contraltos,)
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Mme. ANGELA PERALTA,
Mme. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
(Her first appearance in America,)
Miss A. MINNIE HAUCK,
Mlle. A. RONCONI,
Miss T. McCULLOCH,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.

First Tenors:
Sig. EMILIO PANCANI,
(His first appearance in America,)
Sig. BARAGLI,
Sig. B. TESTA,
Sig. S. ANASTASI.

First Baritones and Basses:
Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI,
Sig. F. BELLINI,
Sig. C. ORLANDINI,
Sig. G. B. ANTONUCCI,
Sig. PAULO MEDINI,
(His first appearance in America,)

SECONDARY PARTS—NUMEROUS CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

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A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET.

REPERTOIRE.

The most favorite Standard Operas, and for the first time in New-York,

ROMEO E GIULIETTA..........Gounod
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ROMEO E GIULIETTA..........Bellini and Vaccai
BELISARIO..........Donizetti
PROFETA..........Meyerbeer
OTELLO..........Rossini
MARIA DI ROHAN..........Donizetti

**THE FRENCH THEATRE.**

T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager

LAST THREE NIGHTS of the brief engagement of MRS. LANDER.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, and THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

MRS. LANDER, formerly Miss Jean Davenport, will appear in her fine rendering of

*Elizabeth R*

MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR..........as..........EARL OF ESSEX

WITH AN ADMIRABLE COMPANY.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, 1867, MRS. LANDER will appear for her BENEFIT as ELIZABETH.

On SATURDAY MORNING, MRS. LANDER will appear in THE ONLY MATINEE during the present brief season, being POSITIVELY the last time that she can perform her great character, QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Doors open at 12 M. Performance commences at 1 P. M.

**BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,**

corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.

Manager and General Director..........John De Pol

This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the DEVIL'S AUCTION will be presented, with the grand star EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.

New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.

Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

**600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.**

REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS—Genuine Ethiopians—Best band in America—EVERY NIGHT—Greatest novelty of the season. N. B.—$50,000 worth of valuable property to be given, free of charge, to purchasers of tickets.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND** wife, in a private family, between 8th and 43d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; two front rooms, connecting, in a modern-built house; terms not to exceed $50 per week; first-class reference required. Parties having such accommodations may secure desirable occupants by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE** first-class board in a private Christian family; front room and bedroom connecting, between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs., from 15th October. References exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN** board in a private family, within one hour's sail from Peck-slip, accessible every hour by boat, and five minutes by the cars; location on the Harlem River; good room and board; terms $18 per week. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

**TWO COUPLE, OR FOUR GENTLEMEN**, can obtain board in a private family, in a delightful and perfectly healthy location, fronting the water, at Clifton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Lower Landing; boats leave Whitehall every hour. Also, for sale, valuable horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c. Address E. F., Stapleton Post-office.

**A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY UP** town having a good sized room containing gas, hot and cold water, to let with board on moderate terms, may obtain a gentleman and wife with unquestionable references. Address, stating location and terms, G. B., Station G.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE** status in one of the best locations up town, near 5th-av., will let two or more rooms, with good board, to a desirable party, after 15th September. For further information address W., Box No. 4,461 Post-office, New-York.

**TO LET—WITH BOARD, SECOND AND THIRD** floors, nicely furnished, in a small family, suitable for families or single gentlemen; one large unfurnished room to let reasonably. Apply at No. 341 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (Old No. 215.)

**A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY** furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. D. A. ROBINSON.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DE-**sire pleasantly furnished rooms with board, in a strictly private family; must be quiet and refined; location above 20th-st. Address C. D. E., Box No. 144 *Times* office.

**BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FUR-**nished rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, at No. 260 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st. Convenient to cars and stages. References required. House first class.

**BOARDING.—LEXINGTON-AV., IN VIEW OF** Central Park, elegant rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, for two couple, or four gentlemen. Address BOUNTIFUL, Box No 160 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FIRST-**class accommodation and board at No. 147 West 14th-st., if applied for by 12th September. References exchanged.

**BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, AT THE** Burtsell House, Cornwall, on the Hudson River. Address C. BURTSELL, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y.

**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS,** with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen; references exchanged. At No. 57 East 11th-st., next St. Mark's Church.

**NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.**—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite, or single, with or without board; references required.

**NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-PARK**—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, with parlors, suitable for families, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen. House and location first class.

**NO. 225 EAST 10TH-ST.**—GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT,** with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

**A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR** of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 29 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

**TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND** hall bedroom connecting, on second floor, to one or two gentlemen. Being convenient to stages and cars it is a desirable location. Inquire at No. 109 East 26th-st.

**TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE—AN ELE-**gant furnished floor containing five rooms; can be separated, if desired; with or without breakfast; references exchanged. Apply at No. 40 East 14th-st.

**PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—FROM** Nov. 1, by a gentleman and wife, in a good location; private family preferred. Address Box No. 2,102 Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

**A FAMILY OR PARTY OF ADULTS,** numbering eight or ten, desiring an exclusive home, can apply at No. 33 West 31st-st.

**A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE** can be obtained by applying at No. 110 Macdougal-st., with privileges for housekeeping.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE ENTIRE** second floor to let, with board; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st.

**BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR** floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No 34 West 29th-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GEN-**tlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

**NO. 85 HENRY-ST.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—Rooms to let, with board, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

**NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED** rooms, without board, single and en suite; second and fourth floors.

**PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH** board, on second floor. Apply at No. 124 West 4th-st., near Washington-square.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR** one or two years, above 20th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $3,000 a year. Answers, stating rent, location and permit, only attended to. Address R. G., Box No. 5,137 Post-office.

**WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS ON** second or third floor for a small family of two persons; rent not to exceed $18 per month. Address VAN BUREN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED** houses wanted for first-class tenants, at from $150 to $500 per month. JOHN J. SIMONSON, 73 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.**

*Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.*

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,

THE MAN OF DESTINY; OR, THE STRANGER'S GRAVE,

in which the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

Just arrived, and now on exhibition

A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH, To be seen at all hours.

THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.

GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.

PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,

A GIANTESS, DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, A LIVING SKELETON, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**A SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE** OF UNDER THE GASLIGHT will be given at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Secure your seats.

1° **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Fifth week at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

2° **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** See the wondrous RAILROAD SENSATION!

3° **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** Lively dances by "The Lost Tribes!"

4° **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** The Piers and Hudson River by Starlight!

5° **UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!** The truest picture of Life in a Great City!

**WORRELL SISTERS'** NEW-YORK THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway. FIFTH WEEK and continued crowds to see Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful, original and picturesque drama

**UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT**

with its wondrous scenic effects and grand cast.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!

Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended entirely.

**ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.**

UNITED STATES AND HAVANA. THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that by cable dispatch intelligence has been received of the departure of Madame RISTORI and her dramatic company, by the general transatlantic steamship *Europe*, from Brest, on the 31st of August, and their safe return to New-York may be expected on or about the 10th inst.

The season of Madame RISTORI'S dramatic representations is restricted in New-York to fifteen, and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have been made already for Madame RISTORI'S performance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana. The season will be inaugurated at the THEATRE FRANCAIS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.

The sale of seats for the season of fifteen nights will commence, for subscribers only, on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at the Theatre Francaise, and on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, the sale of seats for the first three representations will commence at the regular ticket offices, which will be advertised in future advertisements.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**

Mr. H. L. Bateman takes pleasure in announcing that he will give a season of the world-famous opera bouffes by the well-known composer Offenbach, to commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at the above-named theatre.

He has secured the services of the most talented and accomplished musical comedians, chorus and musicians, among whom he mentions the prima donna MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE, a lady of recognized musical and dramatic genius, and leading artiste of the Bouffes Parisiennes. This lady will make her *entrée* in the character of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN, in the great comic opera of that name, now performing in Paris and other Continental cities, with a success heretofore unprecedented. Subscribers wishing boxes for the season are respectfully informed that the books will be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the French Theatre.

**TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.**

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8.

1. Overture—"Siege of Corinth"..........Rossini
2. Waltz—"Witches Dances"..........Lanner
3. Polka Mazurka—"Thalia" / Polka—"For Ever"..........Strauss
4. Fantasie—"Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn
5. Reigen and Furientanz—"Orpheus"..........Gluck
6. Maurerische Trauer Musick..........Mozart
7. Tarantelle with Flute and Clarionet obligato..........Saint-Saens

MESSRS. SIEDLER AND BOEHM.

8. Traeumerei—(By request)..........Schumann
9. March of Victory—"Vom Fels zum Meer"..........Liszt
10. Carnival of Venedig (burlesque)..........
11. Waltz—"An der schoenen blauen Donau"..........Strauss
12. Quadrille—"La vie Parisienne"..........Offenbach

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

**MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.

Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.

MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

## MUSICAL.

**HAINES BROTHERS**

have opened a new and spacious PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square, where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.

N. B.—New pianos to rent.

**KINDT & MANZ**

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

**IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.**

FOR SALE, SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE. WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

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| GERARD WILLETT, Prest. | WM. KRAFT, Treas. |
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| D. S. S. GUY. | CH. FIELD. |
| Dr. F. BOND. | Dr. H. MEDLER. |
| A. KURTH. | FR. DEPFUHL. |
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**WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.**—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

**JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS**, No. 233 East 21st-st. Parties visiting the City, and others, would do well to examine the instruments of this firm before making their selections elsewhere. For great power, richness and purity of tone, and elegance of finish, they are unequaled, while the price charged for them is much the most reasonable. Second-hand Pianos at all prices.

**"THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE** me, 35 cents; "Dandy Pat," 35 cents; medly for piano, 20 cents; "Paddy's the Boy," 35 cents; variations, 20 cents; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

**AN IMPORTED ORCHESTREON FOR** sale at half price—This instrument is supposed to be the best ever imported to this country, manufactured by Vette & Son, Baden; it comprises a full band of horn music, has a drum and triangle; price, $1,800. Can be seen at No. 21 Chrystie-st., lager-beer saloon.

**"SILVER TRUMPETS"—PLAYED AT ST.** Peters, Rome, during the recent festival; also, on Christmas and Easter days. Arranged by VIVIANI. 50 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-**class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.

N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

**AT A BARGAIN—TWO MOST SUPERB 7¼** octave rosewood piano-fortes; best City makers; fully warranted for five years. Can be seen and examined at BATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

**CHORAL ORGANS, USED AT THE CON-**servatories of Music, and acknowledged the best reed organs made, cheap for cash. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

**BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WARE-ROOMS.**—Pianos, $275 to $800; melodeons, $67 to $500. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

**$50 TO $600.**—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

**PIANO-FORTES.**—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

**A COMPETENT ORGANIST DESIRES** to make an engagement in a Protestant Church. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 463 Bridgeport, Conn.

**VOCAL TEACHER.**—A TEACHER OF VOcal music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF LOTTA'S BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT, which, owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall season, must terminate on THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Continued success of Brougham's drama of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, in the double characters of which Lotta has achieved A GENUINE TRIUMPH.

EVERY EVENING—THE GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.

LOTTA will appear at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 13 and 14, in Brougham's Drama of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS, with the company now playing at Wallack's.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes.

NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.

Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.** TO-NIGHT.

SPLENDID RECEPTION, by a densely crowded and brilliant audience of THE GREAT MASTER COMEDIAN, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who will repeat EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, his marvelously truthful and beautiful personation of "RIP VAN WINKLE," in Boucicault's adaptation of Irving's Legend, termed RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

RIP VAN WINKLE..........Mr. JEFFERSON.
NEW SCENERY..........MINNARD LEWIS.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, A RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE.

Doors open at 7; begin at 8 o'clock.

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**

EDWIN FORREST.

SECOND WEEK OF MR. EDWIN FORREST.

TO-NIGHT—RICHELIEU.

EDWIN FORREST AS RICHELIEU.

WEDNESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD III.

THURSDAY, as DAMON.

SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1½; Evening at 7¾.

**FIFTH-AV. THEATRE,**

Next the Fifth-av. Hotel, 24th-st.

Extraordinary success of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company.

THE DAYS OF THE OLYMPIC REVIVED!

This TUESDAY EVENING, and during the week, Byron's excruciatingly comic burlesque of FRA DIAVOLO—Beppo, (with his wonderful imitations of the great Tragedian,) Mr. Leffingwell. Other characters by the Company. To conclude with Falconer's master-piece, TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Admission 75 cts.

**IRVING HALL.**

MR. HARRISON begs to announce that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, on which occasion the eminent and favorite Prima Donna MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, will be assisted by the following artists:

MISS MARIE GILBERT, Pianist.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, Buffo.
SIGNOR FORTUNA, Baritone.
MR. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist.
SIGNOR FATTORI and MR. G. W. COLBY, Conductors.
SIGNOR L. ROCCO, Harp Soloist.
First appearance in America.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martin's, No. 758 Broadway; C. H. Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First Grand Concert, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867, with all of the above great artists.

**PIANALINO, THE ILLUSIONIST,**

HAS ARRIVED, and will make his first appearance in America, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1867.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

Terms.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

**THE FIRST SEASON OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S NEW-YORK NATATORIUM,**

on 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.

THE FIRST GRAND RECEPTION will take place at the adjoining Union Park, 63d-st. and 1st-av., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The exercises of the gentlemen's junior swimming classes to commence at 5 P. M., and at 10 o'clock P. M., the GRAND SCHIFFERSTECHEN, with a brilliant illumination of the River will take place.

Tickets $1, including ladies, to be had at Messrs. Steinway's, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; Hanft Brothers, No. 697 Broadway; at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., and of the members.

**GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**

Those who have applied for space in the thirty-seventh annual Exhibition are hereby notified that the armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of goods, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until the evening of the 11th of September, Sunday excepted.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will positively be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at 12 M., and at 8 o'clock P. M., the opening address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the Institute; after which "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE) will read a poem composed for the occasion.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,** NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

## DANCING

**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,**

Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

E. FERRERO respectfully announces to his former patrons and the public, that after an absence of six years, he has the honor to resume the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with his sister, Mme. DUBREUL.

Will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. For circulars, &c., apply at the Academy.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

**DE GARNO'S DANCING ACADEMY,**

No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867. Circulars at the Academy.

**C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

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# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

### Terrific Explosion of a Boiler—Four Persons Instantly Killed, and Six Others Severely Injured—An Awful Scene of Destruction and Death.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the inhabitants of the Twentieth Ward were startled by the deafening sound of an explosion which had then occurred in Twenty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and those happening to be on the avenue saw a huge object moving rapidly through the air, at a height, it is said by them, of some three or four hundred feet, and passing over the avenue in the direction of the North River, when it finally struck the roof of No. 308 West Twenty-eighth-street, and tore its way through all four stories, until it rested in the cellar. This object proved to be the boiler used in Abram R. Welch's wood-turning mill, No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-street, and a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the dwelling where it was thrown. By the explosion and terrific descent of this boiler four persons were instantly killed, the fifth fatally, and several others severely injured.

It appears that at the hour already mentioned the fireman, Edward Brady, and Jacob Madden, the engineer, were at their posts and attending to the motive machinery in Mr. Welch's shop, and when the boiler exploded both these men were instantly killed by the concussion, and their bodies buried beneath the ruins of the shattered building. The boiler was forced up by the explosion, and moved, as already stated, across the block, into the dwelling of Mr. Sigismund Hausman, causing the instant death of two of his children, a girl of nine years and an infant of eleven weeks. The wet-nurse and another female domestic were also enveloped in the mass of ruins, the latter being extricated from the débris alive, though fatally injured, the wet-nurse being also severely, though not dangerously, hurt.

In order that the reader may have a clear idea of the accident and the subsequent events, we will now describe the workshop where the explosion took place. Mr. Welch owns and occupies the greater part of a two-story brick building, extending through from No. 258 Twenty-eighth-street to No. 259 Twenty-seventh-street, as a wood-turning mill, a portion of the Twenty-eighth-street building being occupied by J. D. Brassington, fancy wood-worker and scroll-sawyer. In the open space or yard stood a small brick building, occupied by Hugh Gardner, of No. 311 West Twenty-fourth-street, for the operation of a cotton-yarn winding-machine. All of these tenants and the owner derived their working power for their machinery from a large upright boiler and horizontal engine, the former having been built and put up by Densmore & Black in the month of July last. This boiler was built into a brick furnace, and was deemed perfectly safe and perfect, having been carefully put together in the best manner, and weighed about two tons.

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

From the appearance of the boiler and the scene of the wreck the lower part of the boiler must have exploded, and on the instant have shot up into the air like a bowlder thrown from a catapult, thus tearing through the little building, and shattering it to atoms. The force of the explosion was thus so great that every window overlooking the yard, and many of those fronting the streets, were completely smashed. A portion of the building occupied by Mr. Gardner was demolished, the entire end being thrown down and exposing the machine to view. A portion of the side-wall of Mr. Welch's turning mill was also blown inward, and the bricks scattered in every direction, several of the missiles hitting some of the workmen and causing considerable damage to the machinery. The building on the east side of the yard was also terribly shattered by the force of the explosion, as was the rear wall of the Twenty-eighth-street building. In fact, the boiler exploding caused a scene of destruction and death happily but rarely witnessed and not easily described. When our reporter reached the spot, soon after the occurrence, he found fifteen or twenty firemen busily engaged in digging for the bodies of the dead fireman and engineer, the former being recovered in a short time, but the other has not yet been found, owing to the darkness and difficulty. The entire interior of this nest of buildings formed a bewildering mass of broken laths, timbers, bricks and other *debris*, all welling down to a common centre, where the boiler had so recently lain.

SCENE AT THE DWELLING-HOUSE.

A visit to the dwelling of Mr. Hausman disclosed another scene of destruction. The flying boiler struck fairly upon the roof, a few inches from the rear wall, with the upper and smaller end descending. So great was the force of the descent of the huge mass that the rear of the building crumbled and gave way beneath the descending weight of iron, which crushed through all of the four floors, and finally landed in the cellar. At the time of the explosion one of the female servants employed by Mr. Hausman, named Mary Dowling, was on the attic floor in the rear, and immediately below her, on the third floor, were Maria Weiberzahl, the wet nurse, and the infant, Henry Hausman, aged 11 weeks. The child had just fallen asleep, and the nurse had placed him in the crib while she began dressing herself. In the bath-room adjoining the nursery was another child, Dora Hausman, aged nine years, who was bathing. The descending boiler fell on this portion of the building and enveloped all four of these persons in the *débris*, the two children being instantly killed, the wet-nurse being severely injured and the domestic, Mary Dowling, sustaining fatal injuries, as before stated. As soon as the fact of this accident became known the firemen ran to the house and began searching for the two women and the children, succeeding after great difficulty in recovering all from the wreck, and removed the survivors to Mount Sinai Hospital, near by.

The scene presented at the dwelling was a far more startling one than at the workshops. Nearly all the rear wall had fallen into the yard, and the roof and flooring had been so completely demolished that the *débris* was scattered through all of the upper rooms. The yard was filled with rubbish, and those on either side were covered with dust and scattered bricks, while all of the windows in the building fronting on Twenty-seventh-street were blown in and destroyed. Several of the yards in the vicinity were full of drying linen, all of which was covered with a thick coat of dust, as was also the foliage of the trees and garden plants. Inside of the dwelling the scene was a mournful and touching one. The boiler lay imbedded in a wreck of broken timbers and plaster of its own making, the lower part being below the first floor, leaving about six feet still exposed. As it lay there, in the back parlor the visitor's eye took in the scene at a glance. Looking upward, the crib lately occupied by the infant boy was to be seen hanging over a fragment of the third floor, no other object, except a picture on the wall and the fireplaces, being visible to indicate that the rooms had ever existed. The rear parlor floor was torn into fragments, and a few clots of blood evidenced the presence of death. In one corner a child's stocking, red with blood, lay as it had been thrown by those engaged in extricating the maimed and dying, while a piece of twisted and torn leaden pipe hung down on the inner wall like a crushed and battered serpent. In the front parlor destruction was also apparent, the furniture being broken and thrown into confusion, while everything in the room was covered with a thick cloud of dust; mirrors were shattered, pictures hung awry and pieces of lath and wood-work were lying in every direction. Up stairs the same aspect of ruin and desolation was visible, and the entire building had evidently been shaken to its foundations, although the front of the dwelling showed no sign of the dreadful scene inside. Mr. Hausman had a family of nine children before this sad accident, and had but recently placed the building in a complete state of repair. Mrs. Hausman was down town on a shopping excursion at the time of the accident, while the other children and the remaining domestics were either out of the house or else in the front part, thus happily escaping injury.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

While the boiler was flying through the air another missile accompanied it, this latter being one of the iron balls of the "governor," attached to the safety valve, and weighing about forty pounds. This ball fell on the roof of No. 309 West Twenty-eighth-street, directly opposite the other house injured, being occupied by Mr. Patrick McKeon, doing business at No. 281 Eighth-avenue. The falling ball pierced the roof near the front, and penetrated to the second floor sitting-room, causing very little damage to the premises or contents. A few seconds before the explosion, the wet-nurse to Mr. McKeon's [illegible] was sitting at the front window of the third story, just where the ball passed through. Almost at the instant of the explosion the nurse was undressing the babe, but wishing something got up from her chair with the child in her arms, and saw the ball strike and pass through the floor. On the second floor sat a lady who was in attendance upon Mrs. McKeon, who is in a dangerous illness. Coincident with the escape of the nurse on the floor above, this lady turned from the window to attend her patient, and before she reached the bedside the ball came crashing through the ceiling and lodged in the floor near the spot she had just left. The narrow escape of all these persons was a most remarkable one.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As soon as possible all those found to be severely injured, either at the workshop or at Mr. Hausman's dwelling, were removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital, as were also the bodies of those killed. Their names are as follows:

Jacob Madden, engineer, killed, (not recovered.)
Edward Brady, fireman, killed.
Dora Hausman, 9 years, killed.
Henry Hausman, 11 weeks, killed.
Mary Dowling, aged 18, single, a native of Ireland, fatally injured.
Maria Weiberzahl, aged 23, native of Germany, severely injured.
Mathias Beier, aged 49, wood turner, native of Bavaria, and residing at No. 241 West Thirty-second street, severely injured.
Jeremiah Cassidy, aged 35, wood turner, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and living at No. 241 West Eleventh-street, suffering from several contused wounds and scalds.
Frank Case, aged 40, cabinet maker, a native of Bavaria, and residing in Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, severely scalded and injured.
John Jung, aged 18, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 156 West Thirty-first-street, severe scalds.

Those surviving the accident received every attention at the hands of the physicians and nurses employed in the Hospital, all doing well at the latest advices, except the woman Dowling, who is not expected to live many hours.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EXPLOSION.

It is scarcely probable that the immediate cause of the explosion will ever be known, as the only persons who could throw any light upon the mystery are beyond recall, both the fireman and engineer having been killed. Several persons interested in the manufacture and working of steam boilers visited the scene of the explosion and examined the shattered boiler. Nearly all of these gentlemen agree in saying that the pressure of steam requisite to drive so large a boiler so great a distance would be at least five hundred pounds to the square inch. As this pressure could not possibly be generated, these experts account for the flight of the exploded boiler by presuming that a large amount of gas had accumulated beneath and inside the bulb-like bottom of the boiler, thus furnishing an explosive force sufficient to send the entire mass the distance it traveled. Possibly some slight light will be gained at the inquest regarding these conjectures and surmises. As already stated the boiler was built by Messrs. Densmore & Black in July last, and was one of their patent upright boilers, fourteen feet in length and eight feet in diameter in the lower and five in the upper end. Mr. Welch stated it had been constructed with great care, and was warranted by the builders. The edge of the lower and larger end had burst for a space of twenty-five inches, forming an opening about five inches wide, but the remainder of the boiler seemed wholly intact, except a few compressions caused by its contact with the roofs and walls of the buildings through which it had passed. At present it remains firmly embedded in the ruins of Mr. Hausman's dwelling, and it will require considerable exertion to remove it therefrom.

THE FIREMEN AND POLICE

worked assiduously and did good service—the former in recovering the bodies of the dead and those still alive. As the flames occurring at the time of the explosion were at once smothered by the escaping steam and falling ruins, the firemen were thus enabled to pay all their attention to the work of mercy. They found it difficult to find the bodies of the deceased fireman and engineer, as they were buried far beneath the mass of sticks and beams. At the dwelling they succeeded much better, owing to the ruin being a more scattered one. Sergt. James, of the Twentieth Police Precinct, hurried to the scene soon after the explosion occurred, and took with him all of the available force at hand. The off platoons in the Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth Precincts were also sent up, and they were disposed by Sergt. James as to keep the excited crowds, then rapidly gathering, in proper order and away from the scenes of the accidents. In this they were successful, though at one time the people appeared on the avenue in such numbers as to make the task a difficult one.

THE LOSSES

by this explosion are heavy. Mr. Welch estimates his loss in buildings, machinery and stock at $12,000. He is fully insured in City companies, though of course the policies do not make good his loss, as the damage was occasioned by an explosion. Mr. Brassington has lost about $2,000 in machinery and stock, and Mr. Gardner believes he will be obliged to spend about $1,000 to refit his machine. Mr. Hausman owned his dwelling, and had recently spent $6,000 in refitting and painting the building, and it will cost more than that sum to repair the damage caused by the descent of the boiler. The damage to the other buildings shattered by the explosion or fall of missiles is about $5,000 more, thus making the aggregate loss of property over $24,000.

THE SCENES LAST NIGHT.

At a late hour last night the crowd gathered about the scene, or, to speak more correctly, the scenes of the calamity had diminished but little, either in size or the intensity of feeling that pervaded it. There was no noise, bustle or confusion in the assemblage; it was awed into perfect silence by the terrible nature of the surroundings. Men and women gathered in groups in front of the burning shop and the house, and talked in subdued tones of the event, wondered and reasoned of an event unparalleled in their experience; but with the vast majority that was all. With some, however, the passion of curiosity was predominant, and on various and the most flimsy pretexts these sought to gain a nearer view of the disastrous scene. The house No. 308 presented precisely the same appearance from the street as it always did. Behind its fair front the calamity was hidden from sight, and the curiosity mongers sought by every strange device to pass the cordon of police and intrude themselves upon the stricken family surrounded by the *débris* of their destroyed home, and having the ever present consciousness that up stairs were the bloody and mangled corpses of two destroyed children. Everybody who had ever spoken a word to Mr. Hausman, and had heard of the calamity, crowded about the door, insisting on seeing him, meaning the ruins by which he was enveloped, and some of the sturdy beggars were amenable to a refusal not less decided than a forcible rejection by the officers. One man, who alleged himself a correspondent of some Western journal, begged sturdily at the outer door, and by some means passed in word to Sergt. Healey of his desire, but the officer, obeying the wish of Mr. Hausman, kept him and all others at bay. Mr. Hausman sat in an arm-chair in the front parlor, crushed and stupefied—a man seemingly almost as dead as his daughter, whose mangled body had been removed from the piano, where it first lay, to a room up stairs. Mrs. Hausman, who had been absent from home at the moment of the accident, was taken into the adjoining house on her return, and was not permitted to look upon the ruin that had been wrought during her absence.

Outside the house the crowd, beyond expressions of sympathy with the bereaved families, surmised on the great mystery of the occurrence. When Sergt. and Acting Capt. James, of the Twentieth Precinct, sent the first news of the accident to Police Headquarters, back came upon the instant the question of the Superintendent, "You say the boiler exploded in No. 258 Twenty-eighth-street and came down in No. 308—how can that be." Exactly the question that everybody asked when they came to understand that it was the boiler entire that had traversed over a ground surface of 430 feet and descended upon No. 308, and not a fragment, as all supposed, until informed of the real facts. Upon this point there was generally incredulity, and the opinion was almost universally expressed that it was not in the power of steam to project this immense mass of iron to an altitude sufficient to enable it to accomplish a feat so unparalleled. Seeing was believing—there was the boiler almost intact—the funnel end resting on the basement floor of No. 308, and the broad end almost reaching the parlor ceiling; but the crowd not having the opportunity of seeing refused to believe, and hundreds went away from the scene firmly convinced that the boiler had been blown into atoms, and that it was a fragment only that descended upon the Hausman residence.

From time to time the crowd was stirred by the recital of incidents connected with the disaster, that came from authenticated sources. The baby of eleven weeks, it was told, on the authority of Sergt. Healey, had been taken dead from the *debris*, but unscratched—no mark of violence upon it anywhere, and it had evidently been killed by the concussion of the air. The servant girl, Mary Wilverzahl, had been carried down, according to her sensations, in actual contact with the boiler itself, and had crawled unaided from under it when it reached a final resting-place in its career of destruction, escaping, strange as it may seem, with no mortal injury. There were various and conflicting stories abroad as to the manner in which the woman Maria Dowling received her hurts, one being that she was thrown outward and fell into the yard of No. 310; but the truth appears to be that she was dug out of the ruins nearly at the spot from which the corpse of the child Dora was taken.

In the streets in front of the turning-mill, both in Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, the crowd waited anxiously, almost breathlessly, for news that the body of the engineer, Madden, had been found, but up to a late hour waited in vain. The parties in the centre of the building which had been the locale of the explosion worked manfully at the immense mass of *débris*, but no trace of the body was found up to midnight.

### Board of Audit.

The Board met at noon yesterday, Ex-Judge Bonney in the chair.

Edwin M. Haggerty, a clerk for the Common Council in 1866, claimed $382 as the amount expended by him at various times for contingent purposes. He based his claim on the ground that the Common Council had made no appropriation to meet such expenses. To a question by Commissioner Martindale the claimant said that the aggregate amount of the claim had been made up in part from estimates. Included in the above was the sum of $[illegible] for extra services performed as clerk. His salary was $3,000 per annum. Mr. Dean questioned the legal right of the Common Council to make appropriations in payment for extra services, and to sustain his view referred the Board to section 46 of the Charter of the City of New-York, enacted in 1859, and recorded by Valentine's Compilation of Laws.

Hugh Hyland presented a small claim, but as a copy of the same had not been left with the Corporation Counsel, the Board postponed its consideration till a future time.

William Hayes presented a claim for $2,600 for serving summonses and performing other duties in the capacity of clerk to the District-Attorney. Counsel on the part of the Corporation stated that he was not prepared to proceed with the case, inasmuch as the book-keeper in the Comptroller's office had not completed the task of examining the accounts relating to the claim. He also said some little delay would be occasioned in comparing the book-keeper's accounts when rendered with the accounts on file in office of the Corporation Counsel. The case was postponed till Wednesday.

Frank W. Harris asked for $270 for services performed in the City Inspector's office. The time of service extended a little over four months. His name, with others, had appeared on the pay-roll sent to the Comptroller, but payment had not been made for the reason that the fund appropriated for the purpose had been exhausted.

Thomas Flynn, Timothy Kendrick and John McMann, each claimed an extra allowance of $10 per month for sweeping public markets. The fixed wages were $50 per month, but by an ordinance of the Common Council the sum had been increased to $60 per month. Mr. Dean said the evidence was clear that the work had been performed, but he would raise the legal question as to the right of the Common Council to make appropriations when the money was not in the treasury.

The Board then adjourned till to-day.

## OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.

### Frauds in the Third Collection District—Arrest of Deputy-Collector Allen—Issue of Warrant for Collector Callicott.

The numerous rumors concerning the Third Collection District and fraud therewith connected came to a very decided head yesterday morning. A recital of the facts in the case, the facts leading to the action of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, shows that a certain lot of two hundred and eleven barrels of whisky, that had been seized by the Collector, were stored in the warehouse of a Mr. Wilson; that upon examination it was ascertained that while the barrels were all right, the whisky had been taken away; that the permit therefor was granted by the Collector, and that the whisky was sold by parties interested for less than the Government tax. Lack of space precludes the publication of these affidavits, which were made by District-Attorney Tracy, Mr. Cocheu and Mr. Fletcher, detailing at great length the swindling operations, and specifying Messrs. Callicott and Allen as the parties implicated.

The warrant was drawn by United States Commissioner Newton and handed to United States Marshal Dallon last Saturday.

Mr. Callicott left Brooklyn very suddenly on Saturday morning, taking with him all the papers in the case and very little baggage, from which it is inferred he went to Washington to head off further action by the Board and the local authorities. He had not returned at a late hour last night, so of course Mr. Deputy Higgins has been unable to arrest him.

Mr. John S. Allen, the Deputy Collector, is one of the best-known citizens of the Eastern District, a genial, jolly, good-hearted man, liked by his neighbors and favorably regarded by his fellow-citizens generally. He was Postmaster of the city at one time, and served in his capacity with fidelity and efficiency. The Deputy served the warrant upon him yesterday morning at half-past ten in the Collector's office, and although he did not literally take him into custody, virtually arrested him and secured his attendance before the Commissioner to-day for the gift of bail.

Mr. Allen's statement, as given to the Brooklyn *Press*, is to the effect that he is unknown in the transaction save as Mr. Callicott's Deputy, that as Deputy he is supposed to know all that goes on, &c. He says that Mr. Callicott is as innocent as a child in all this affair, but admits that there has been a whisky theft by somebody, by whom he don't know, nor does he believe that Mr. Callicott knows. He contends that the Collector's defence is ample and convincing, and has no fear that the result will be at all unpleasant.

In the meantime the warrant is out for Callicott and has been served on Allen; the two hundred and eleven barrels of whisky have successfully imitated the agile Arabs, and silently stole away. The barrels are left, but the spirit hath departed. Other developments may be looked for of a startling character—developments calculated to make all honest private citizens exclaim, "Oh, what *are* officials that we consider them, and who are these that we have honored!"

### The Fatal City Car Accident in Centre-street—An Inquest Commenced Yesterday by Coroner Wildey.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, over the body of John Golden, the boy who was killed on Sunday in Centre-street by Car No. 51 of the Fourth-avenue line, driven by John McLaughlin. The following is the evidence obtained:

*Sarah Ferris*, of No. 102 Centre-street, being duly sworn, testified: At half past four o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, as I stood in Centre-street near Leonard, I saw deceased step off the front platform of a Fourth-avenue car going down town; as he did so he stumbled and fell on his back; the front wheel passed over his body and the rear wheel over his head, causing instant death; the car was going at a rapid rate of speed at the time; I was so frightened that I did not notice whether the driver worked his brake or not; after the boy had been run over the car proceeded for several feet.

*Patrick Cummings*, of No. 149 Leonard-st., testified: I was standing on the lower corner of Centre and Leonard-sts., and saw the boy killed; I saw the car when it was opposite No. 86 Centre-st., but did not see the boy step off the car; when I looked round I saw the boy under the car; the car was going very fast at the time, and proceeded two or three lengths before it stopped.

*Michael Geraghty*, of No. 150 Leonard-st., testified: I was sitting down at the corner of Leonard and Centre-sts.; I heard the boy scream, and on turning I saw the deceased under the wheels; the car was being driven very rapidly at the time; a gentleman on a Bleecher-st. car shouted to the driver of the Fourth-av. car to stop, but the latter paid no attention; I saw the boy fall from the front platform of the car, but do not know what caused his fall; I did not see the driver apply the brake, nor make any attempt to stop the car. This witness greatly invalidated his testimony by making several contradictory and improbable statements. He testified that he stood on the right side of the car, and saw the boy fall off on the left, and further insisted that the Bleecker-st. car alluded to was going down town, even after he was informed that the down town track of road did not touch Centre until Reade-street, the cars only going up Centre-street.

*Officer Oates*, of the Fourth Precinct, did not see the occurrence; he saw a crowd, and saw the driver stop the car; he thought the car proceeded twenty-five paces after the boy was run over.

*Bryan Golden*, of No. 152 Leonard-street, testified that the deceased was his son; had heard of his death at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but did not know anything about the accident.

The inquest was then adjourned until this forenoon at half-past nine o'clock, to secure the attendance of more witnesses. The prisoner is still in custody.

### The Royal Insurance Company Bond Robbery—A Supposed Dead Man Appears in Court.

The examination in the case of the Royal Insurance Company against Dan Noble was resumed at the Tombs, before Justice Hogan yesterday.

On her direct examination being continued, Mrs. Gilchrist testified that she had seen a letter for Griffin in Dan Noble's bedroom at Elmira, and heard Noble say the letter, which was opened, should be sent to Griffin wherever he was, and that she and Mrs. Noble read it in Noble's absence.

Witness was handed a paper which she recognized as having seen before in Tierney's hand. Another paper was shewn her, which she recognized as the same she found in a box given her by Mrs. Noble to put the baby's shoes in. Witness also stated that her written testimony relative to Mrs. Noble purchasing $600 or $700 worth of furniture, and her being told by Mrs. Noble that she would have to call upon Dan for money to pay for it, was correct.

On her cross-examination by Mr. Graham, witness said she wrote to Thomas Rollinson, at Willimantic, and a friend of John Keane, inclosing a letter for Keane, but she never got an answer to it, and that John Keane was dead.

At this point, in response to a request of Mr. Graham, John Keane came forward, and was identified.

The cross-examination being resumed, witness said: This is John Keane; was married to him in England as my second husband; have not seen him for twelve years, and thought he was dead; wrote to Rollinson because I wanted to send him back an article belonging to his father which I knew he prized very much; I first commenced to pass under the name of Gilchrist in 1860; first made his acquaintance at Willimantic, and passed as his wife since 1860; never lived with a man in England who was not my husband; first husband was a soldier.

After some further testimony had been taken relative to domestic affairs, which was followed by explanatory arguments by counsel on both sides, the proceedings were adjourned until to-day.

### Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday at 2 o'clock, Mr. Brinkman in the chair. After a very brief session and no business done, the Board adjourned till next Monday at the same time.

### Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Alderman Shannon presiding.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Hardy:

*Whereas*, It is provided by the laws of this State, that "on and after 1st day of May, 1867, eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of the sun shall be deemed to be held a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no contract or agreement to the contrary," and

*Whereas*, The employes of the City Government ought not to be required to perform more than a legal day's work—therefore,

*Resolved*, That all persons employed by, and in the service of the City Government, shall not be obliged to work more than eight hours per day, as and for a day's work, and that as to such persons a day's work shall be computed to eight hours and no more. Adopted. Messrs. Ward, Cushman and Varnum voting nay.

Alderman Varnum then proposed the following:

*Whereas*, Frequent applications are made for detailed descriptions of the Croton Aqueduct by engineers and others engaged in the construction of similar works in this country and in Europe, and much labor and time is consumed in making appropriate answers to such applications, and it seems desirable that a work which has cost so much money and engineering skill should be appropriately commemorated in a descriptive work, as well for the credit of the city as for distribution to and exchange with the public libraries, scientific institutions, and the authorities of other cities and Governments, many of which have presented valuable works of the kind to the City Library.

*Resolved*, That the Engineer of the Croton Board be requested to report any information in his possession tending to show the advantage of such publication, and if he deem it advisable, a statement of the probable cost of preparing, illustrating and stereotyping such a descriptive account, also stating whether there are any existing works, the plates of which could be procured for the illustration, in part, of the same, and what method he would recommend for the purpose of distributing the work from time to time in order to carry out the object proposed; said report to be made in time to enable the Common Council to make a suitable recommendation for an item in the next Tax Levy to cover the expenses. Adopted.

The following, offered by Alderman Varnum, was lost:

*Resolved*, That the Corporation counsel be requested to report whether, in his opinion, the 37th section of the Charter will be sufficiently complied with by a publication of the subject-matter of ordinances and amendments, without painting such ordinances and amendments at length.

The following, from the Board of Councilmen, was indefinitely postponed:

*Resolved*, That the Hudson River Railroad be directed to discontinue forthwith the practice of retaining the cars loaded with cattle and swine upon the track and turnouts of their road on Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets.

The Board then adjourned.

### New Colored Orphan Asylum.

This building is being erected on the block of ground between One Hundred and Forty-third-street and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, and between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. It will be three stories high with basement and under cellar.

The main building is designed in the form of the block letter I; the ends will contain the large school-rooms, dormitories, dining and play rooms. The centre part will be appropriated to class and administration rooms.

Immediately in rear of the centre of the main building is to be the laundry building, 30x44 feet.

The main building will be 234 feet front by 100 feet, and is divided longitudinally by a hall of 12 feet in width, and transversely by a hall of 16 feet in width, in which will be the main staircase, 7 feet in width, at each end, and adjoining the dormitories there will be a fire-proof stairway.

The height of stories is as follows: Under-cellar, 8 feet; basement, 10 feet; first story, 15 feet; second story, 15 feet; third story, 13 feet 6 inches.

The design is in the Rhenish style with Mansard roof covered with slate. The walls are faced with Colebaugh brick.

The building will be heated by steam, and fitted up with such modern improvements as are required in a building of this kind; even dust-flues are built in the walls at all convenient parts, with openings on a level with the floors, so that the dust can be swept into them and drop down into receptacles placed at the bottom in the cellar, whence it can be taken to the boiler-room and consumed.

It is expected that the ventilation will be as good as modern science can produce, as the architect is said to have made this class of buildings and hospitals a specialty. The masons' and carpenters' work has been contracted for by Messrs. Duke and More, the steam-fitting, heating and plumbing by Morris, Tasker & Co., of the Paschal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

Herr Carl Pfeiffer, of this City, is the architect.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Assaulting a Police Officer.—As Officer McKeown, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was patrolling his beat on Sunday evening, in East Forty-second-street, his attention was attracted by a noise made by a crowd of disorderly characters on "Dutch Hill." He climbed over the fence of the Faber pencil manufactory, and found nearly two hundred rough characters there assembled, who were yelling in the most outrageous manner. As soon as the crowd saw the officer they welcomed him with a shower of stones, and finding that he was alone, they crowded about him, and threatened him with further violence. Finding himself in a "tight spot" and without assistance, the officer was compelled to resort to his revolver for protection, firing two or three shots at the crowd. The desperadoes not fancying a dose of cold lead, retreated in confusion and left the patrolman a victor and in possession of the field of operations, he having fortunately escaped any serious injury. As a matter of course he did not succeed in making any arrests, the odds being so much against him.

Butchers' Association.—The Association of Butchers, lately organized to resist the action of the Board of Health in closing slaughter-houses below Fortieth-street, and in prohibiting the driving of cattle south of that street, held their second meeting yesterday afternoon at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The lawyers of the Association (the District Attorney of Albany and Ex-Recorder Smith) submitted an opinion, wherein was denied the authority under law of Superintendent Kennedy to issue police orders upon resolutions of the Board of Health, which tend to the destruction of a legalized business rather than its regulation. A number of those interested repeated the statements, that they are willing to act with all classes of citizens in doing everything to preserve the health of the city, but think the Board of Health should have consulted them before the objectionable orders were issued, or should at least guarantee to them that should they locate slaughter-houses above Forty-second-street, they would not again be disturbed in the killing of cattle. By the present ruling, the butchers say that the increased expenses of their business will be such that meats must be sold to the public at additions of not less than three cents per pound to cover the expense, and that might have been avoided if the Health and Police authorities had only tendered to them the right to use certain unoccupied piers, whereon slaughter-houses could have been erected according to approved plans.

Accidents.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Robert Goliver, in getting off the front platform of car No. 26, of the Sixth-avenue line, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, slipped and fell and the wheels passed over his left foot, crushing it. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital....Last evening about 6 o'clock a man named Thomas Delaney fell from the top of a building in Thirty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital....A woman named Mary Rosenburgh, ninety-six years of age, residing at No. 14 Spring-street, was knocked down and run over in Broadway, near Walker-street, and severely injured, by a light wagon driven by Oliver King. The wounded woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and King was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

Burglars Surprised.—Mr. Thos. Chalmers, of No. 81 Varick-street, started on Sunday, with his family, to spend the day out of town. On their return at 9 P. M., they were greatly surprised to find their dwelling in possession by a gang of burglars, who speedily escaped on their approach. Further investigation proved that the thieves had ransacked every hole and corner in search of plunder, having broken open every door and lock, and gathered together all the silver-ware, clothing and other articles of value, making up the plunder into nine bundles. The sudden and unexpected arrival of the family, of course prevented the removal of the goods, and the burglars left two "jimmies" behind them. It is supposed that the burglars would, if not interfered with, have carried off nearly every portable article in the house.

Ringing of Fire-Bells.—The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department has issued the following orders: 1. On and after the 10th inst. the fire-bells of this Department will be rung for fires as follows: Five rounds of the station number of the locality of the fire will be struck for the first alarm, and seven rounds for the second alarm. 2. Between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. the Post-office tower bell will be struck for all fires occurring south of Seventy-ninth-street.

Accidental Shooting.—At 11 o'clock last evening a man named Samuel Louden was handling a loaded pistol in the saloon No. 104 Bowery, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in the mouth of John Steinmetz, knocking out two of his teeth, making a severe but not dangerous wound. Louden was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

First Ward Industrial School.—The First Ward Industrial School, located in the same building with the Workingmen's Free Reading Room, No. 50 Trinity-place, was reopened yesterday, after their Summer vacation. This school has been the means of doing much good, and, in conjunction with the "Free Reading Room," merits the continued interest and sympathy of the merchants of the Ward.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.—At about 6 o'clock last evening a man named Michael Wiley, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, was severely bitten in the hand by a mad dog, at the foot of Houston-street, East River. The dog was subsequently killed by Officer Carland, of the Eleventh Precinct, and before it had done any further damage.

American Pharmaceutical Association.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in the chapel of the New-York University to-day at 3 P. M. The exhibition of objects of interest illustrative of the science is given to the public between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Fire in a Stable.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable of Patrick McGlone, in Eighth-avenue, near Eighty-ninth-street, the building being entirely destroyed. The owner [illegible]

Reception to Gen. Sickles.—A meeting of all honorably-discharged officers and soldiers of the Excelsior Brigade is to be held at Masonic Hall to-night, for the purpose of making arrangements to provide a suitable reception of their former Commander.

Fire in Broadway.—At 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the drying-room of Serrell's moulding mill, at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-second-street, but it was extinguished before any damage had been done.

Chief-Justice Chase.—Chief-Justice Chase arrived in this City last night at 10 o'clock, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Drowned.—Ward Stoney, an ice cartman, while delivering ice on board a steamer at Pier No. 45 North River, fell overboard and was drowned.

Minor Items.—Mary Burns, of No. 120 Baxter-street, was run over and slightly injured in the Bowery by a butcher's cart. She was taken home....Virginia Chilson, a resident of Passaic, N. J., was knocked down in Bleecker-street yesterday by a wagon and slightly injured....Jennie Clark was found in the rear of No. 35 Thompson-street, in a dying condition, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Patrick Reagan, of Thirty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was injured by a sewer embankment caving in upon him in Twenty-seventh-street. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital....Francis Burcher, aged five, of No. 403 East Sixteenth-street, was seriously injured by a piece of timber hitting him as it was being drawn through that street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Vital Statistics.—The Registrar makes the following report for the week ending Sept. 7, of the number and causes of death in this city: *Causes*.—Cholera infantum, 51; measles, 4; diarrhœa, 15; dysentery, 17; consumption, 25; marasmus, 21; pneumonia, 4; disease of brain, 10; congestion of lungs, 2; old age, 7; cancer, 1; bronchitis, 2; dropsy, 2; typhus fever, 2; hooping cough, 9; remittent fever, 3; syphilis, 2; cholera morbus, 4; disease of heart, 6; enteritis, 2; teething, 6; gastritis, 3; convulsions, 17; inflammation of throat, 1; croup, 2; premature birth, 9; unknown, 1; typhoid fever, 3; hydrocephalus, 6; disease of kidneys, 3; debility, 4; erysipelas 3; scarlet fever, 2; apoplexy 2; cholic, 2; diphtheria, 2; asthma, metritis, malformation, congestive fever, rheumatism, suicide, intermittent fever and scrofula, 1 each. Total, 263. Sexes—Men, 34; women, 43; boys, 98; girls, 88. Ages—Under 1 year, 104; under 2 years, 56; under 3 years, 12; under 4 years, 3; under 5 years, 2; 5 to 10 years, 5; 10 to 15 years, 4; 20 to 40 years, 33; 40 to 60 years, 19; 60 to 80 years, 19; over 80 years, 6. Nativity—United States, 210; Ireland, 30; England, 3; Germany, 16; British America, 1; Prussia, 1; West Indies, 1; Wales, 1.

MORTALITY BY WARDS.

| Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | 3 | XII | 19 |
| II | 8 | XIII | 8 |
| III | 1 | XIV | 18 |
| IV | 4 | XV | 13 |
| V | 11 | XVI | 23 |
| VI | 25 | XVII | 9 |
| VII | 15 | XVIII | 6 |
| VIII | 14 | XIX | 8 |
| IX | 24 | XX | 8 |
| X | 13 | Villages | 24 |
| XI | 11 | | — |
| Total | | | 263 |

Alleged Attempted Arson.—On Thursday last a German named Jacob B. Orth, the proprietor of the Union Hotel, No. 1 Atlantic-street, was arrested on the complaint of a lodger in his house, who charged him with having made preparations to set the premises on fire. On examining the house it was ascertained that a number of straw mattresses, pillows, &c., had been piled in a heap and saturated with kerosene oil. It was also found that the walls had been cut open and filled with straw, which was also saturated with some inflammable material. Matches were found stuffed among the bedding and straw, showing an evident intent to set the place on fire. The accused was brought before Justice Buckley yesterday afternoon, and held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fire at East New-York.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cellar under the grocery kept by Mr. Scheele, at the corner of Butler-avenue and the Jamaica plank-road. From this point the flames spread with great fury, and in a short time seemed quite beyond the control of the firemen. Before the flames could be subdued Mr. Scheeles' store and dwelling and two frame dwellings were destroyed, causing a loss of about $4,500 on dwellings and $3,000 on stock and furniture. Many of the occupants of the houses were only awakened out of a sound sleep in time to escape from their rooms in their night clothes, and the excitement was very great in the vicinity.

Highway Robbery.—A German residing in East Nineteenth-street, New-York, named John Ault, reported to the Police last evening that while walking in Flatbush-avenue, near the reservoir, he was attacked by three or four young men and robbed of $7 and a silver watch. The fellows escaped, and the robbed man was assisted to the ferry and taken home by some friends.

Cruelty to Animals.—Two men, named Jas. Dunn, a garbage cartman, and Thomas Martin, a milkman, were brought before Justice Buckley yesterday, on the charge of treating their horses in a cruel manner. The former was fined $30, and the latter $15, which they paid.

The City Court.—The September term of the City Court was commenced, yesterday, before Judge Thompson, the day being mostly consumed in impanelling a jury. The calendar for the 10th inst. (to-day) embraces the following numbers: 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30 to 38 inclusive, 40 to 44 inclusive and 47.

A Policeman Missing.—Officer Wm. Hickey, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, has been missing since the 4th inst., and it is feared by his family that some accident has befallen him. Any information in respect to him can be left at the Station-house.

Items.—The next regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council will be held on Monday, the 16th inst....The Independent Rifles, commanded by Capt. Charles H. Schurig, a veteran of the late war, who lost one of his arms in the service, proceeded to Pope's Park yesterday. They made a fine appearance in their dark green uniforms and black plumed hats. They were preceded by a band of music as they marched through the streets....Henry Scott was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months yesterday by Justice Buckley, for stealing a coat from the front of Whitney's clothing-store, in Fulton-street, on Saturday last.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 9.

Grain in Store—Wheat, 81,000 bushels; Corn, 165,000 bushels; Oats, 74,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Buckwheat 1,000 bushels. Receipts—Wheat, 160,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 173,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 21,000 bushels; Flour, 11,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels; Rye, 22,000 bushels. Flour firm; sales 50 bbls. Double Extra Indiana at $11 50; 100 bbls. Red Winter Indiana at $11; 200 bbls. White Southern Illinois at $12, and 800 bbls. city ground, at $10 for Spring, $10 75 for Amber, and $12 for White. Rye Flour nominal at $7 50. Wheat active and higher; sales 17,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 35@$2 38; 21,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 05; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $2 05; 7,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 90; 43,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 95, and 15,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 95. Corn active and 2c. better; sales 75,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 09 and 14,000 bushels do. at $1 10@$1 11, closing firm, buyers holding off. Barley Malt—Sales 5,000 bushels at $1 50 ℔ 32 lbs. Oats quiet and 2c. higher; sales, 42,000 bushels Western at 59c., part to arrive. Rye nominal at $1 25. Barley—none offered. Mess Pork, $24 50. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Freights, 12½c. on Corn to New-York.

TOLEDO, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour—Sales of Red White Extras at $10 50. Wheat firmer; White has advanced 1c.; Amber has advanced 3c.; Spring has advanced 2c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 30; Amber do. at $2 18@$2 21; No. 2 Spring at $1 81; sales of Amber for all September at $2 18@$2 19. Corn firm at an advanced of 1½c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 12½; No. 2 Wabash at $1 09; Michigan at $1 08@$1 09. Oats advanced 1c.; sales at 57c. for No. 1, and 55c. for No. 2; sales of No. 1 for all September at 56c. Rye has advanced 1c.; sales at $1 19 for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2. Barley $1 40 for No. 1. Lake Freights dull and nominal at 7c. on Wheat and 3½c. on Corn by steam to Buffalo. Receipts for the week—26,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—27,000 bbls. Flour, 100 000 bushel Wheat, 88,000 bushel Corn, 96,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour—Spring Extras active at an advance of 15c.@25c. Wheat active; No. 1 has advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 85½@$1 86½; No. 2 has advanced 5c.; sales at $1 78½@$1 79½; No. 1 Winter Red at $2 10. Corn unsettled, closing at $1 04½@$1 05 for No. 1, and $1 1½@$1 02 for No. 2. Oats advanced 1c.@1½c., closing steady at 50c.@50½c. Rye advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1. Barley has advanced 4c., closing steady at $1 06½@$1 07. Provisions quiet but firm. First-class Mess Pork held at $24 75@$25. Lard, 13½c.@13¾c. Beef Cattle active but unchanged. Live Hogs active at $6 50. Sheep quiet but unchanged. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats. Freights firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.@8c.; Corn, 6½c.@7c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour steady and in fair demand; Family $10@$10 50. Wheat firm at $2 15 for No. 1. Corn firmer and in fair demand at $1 15. Oats firm at 66c.; holders ask higher. Rye steady and unchanged at $1 25. Barley firm; Prime to Choice Fall in demand at $1 25@$1 30. Cotton dull and nominal. Whisky held at 34c.@35c.; sales at 33c. Provisions buoyant and unsettled; Mess Pork held at $27; sales 1,200 bbls. buyer thirty days; it was offered to a limited extent at $24 75, cash; Bulk Meats held at 13c.@15c.; but little was offering, the rates being above the views of buyers; the orders were limited, and nothing was done. Bacon held at 15c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 18c.@18½c. for Clear Sides; sales at the inside rates. Lard was offered sparingly at 13c. Hams in good demand at 21c.@22c. for Sugar Cured. Sugar firm at 12c.@15c. for Raw. Coffee in fair demand at 22c.@27c. for Rio. Gold, 143, buying.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour active at a partial advance of 50c. ℔ bbl.; sales 3,900 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11@$11 50 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White; $12@$12 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2. Corn quiet. Oats scarce and nominal. Corn Meal $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $35@$36 ℔ ton. Canal Freights 1c. better; Flour 43c. Wheat 11c., Corn 9c., Oats 6½c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York by rail and river, 70c. Lake Imports—272,000 bushels Wheat, 26,500 bushels Corn, 2,381,000 feet lumber. Canal Exports—434 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bushels Wheat. 8,800 bushels Corn, 10,600 bushels Oats, 2,671,000 feet lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 9.

Tobacco quiet but unchanged. Hemp unchanged. Cotton heavy. Flour—Choice and fancy brands firm; lower grades are dull; Superfine, $6@$7 50; Extra, $7 75@$9; Double Extra, $8 75@$10 37½. Treble Extra, $11@$11 25; Choice and Fancy, $12@$13. Wheat firmer at $1 80@$2 30 for Prime to Fancy White; $2 05@$2 30 for do. Red; $1 55@$1 70 for fair to good Spring. Corn, $1 05@$1 10. Oats unchanged at 60c.@62c. Barley unchanged at $1 14@$1 17½ for Prime Spring. Rye steady at $1 12@$1 15 for Spring. Provisions buoyant. Mess Pork, $24. Bacon—Shoulders 15c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Lard firm at 13½c. for Choice Kettle, in tierces. Whisky dull. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 sacks; Corn, 3,200 sacks; Oats, 4,500 sacks; Rye, 337 sacks; Barley, 2,200 sacks.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour quiet but steady at previous rates. Wheat firm and very scarce; Good to Prime $2 35@$2 50.; most of the receipts are in bad condition. Corn—White $1 12@$1 15; Yellow $1 20@$1 22. Oats 60c.@63c. Rye $1 30@$1 40. Provisions very firm, active and advancing; there is an active demand for Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c.; Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. Hams unchanged. Bulk Meats are in request, but no sales are reported to-day; Shoulders are quoted at 13c.; Rib Sides 15½c. Mess Pork steady at $24 75@$25 for Western. Lard steady at 13½c.@13¾c. Sugar very quiet and firm but unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton—Market suspended; no sales reported; prices nominal, but ruling downward; receipts, 488 bales. Sugar—Little Louisiana in market; Fully Fair, 15½c. Molasses—Market bare. Flour quiet but firmer; superfine, $8 25@$8 50. Corn dull; mixed, $1 20; White and Yellow, $1 25. Oats dull at 70c. Hay dull and drooping. Prime Western, Pork in demand at $27. Bacon scarce and active; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@20c. Sugar Cured Hams 23c.@24c. Gold, 142¾@143. Sterling Exchange, 154½@156. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour active; City Double Extras held at $10; Country do. at $8@$8 85; Extras $8 50@$8 75. Wheat firm at $1 86 for No. 1, and $1 78 for No. 2. Oats firm at 48c. for No. 1, and 47c. for No. 2. Corn firm at $1 01 for No. 1. Freights firm—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13½c. Receipts—1,700 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,300 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Tobacco—Sales 143 hhds. at full rates; Lugs, $4@$7; Leaf, $7 50@$27 50. Flour firmer; Superfine, $7; A No. 1 Country brands, $10 25; City, $10 75. Wheat, $2@$2 15 for Red and White. Corn—Old Shelled, $1 05@$1 10; Ear, in bulk, 90c.@95c. Oats—55c.@58c. in bulk. Mess Pork, $25. Bacon—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 22c., packed. Lard—Tierces, 13c.@13½c. Groceries firmer. Cotton, 24c.@24½c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 30c.@32c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 9.

Flour firm, but unchanged. Wheat firm; buyers and sellers are apart; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 20; No. 2 Winter Red at $2 14@$2 15. Corn firm and better; sales of No. 1 Mixed at $1 10. Oats quiet, but firm at 58c.@59c. for No. 1, in store. Rye quiet, but steady at $1 25 for No. 1. Barley steady, but unchanged. Petroleum very firm; Standard White, in bond, 29c.@30c.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 9.

The Oil market is quiet; sales 250 bbls. Sperm Oil at $2 ℔ gallon; 500 bbls. Whale Oil at 75c. ℔ gallon, and 450 bbls. Whale Oil on private terms. The imports for the week were 5,032 bbls. Sperm Oil, 6,442 bbls. Whale Oil, 15,676 lbs. Bone. Exports—21 bbls. Sperm Oil and 17,759 lbs. Bone.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton firmer, caused by the rise in gold; Middling Uplands, 27c. Cloverseed $8 75@$9. Flaxseed $2 75@$2 80. Flour very dull and prices weak. Wheat dull; fair to good Red $2 20@$2 35. Corn dull and lower; Yellow Southern $1 25@$1 26. Oats dull. Coffee firm; Rio 16@17½c., gold. Sugar—Cuba 11¾@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

Cattle very dull, unsettled and lower; sales, 2,600 head at 12c.@16. Cows unchanged; sales 200 head. Sheep dull and lower; sales 8,000 head at 4c.@5½c. Hogs in fair demand; sales 2,600 head at $10@10 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton 24c.@25c. Superfine Flour $1 50. Corn $1 15@$1 20. Oats 70c.@72. Pork $26@$26 25. Hams 22c.@23. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. Lard 13½c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 9.

Spirits of Turpentine steady at 53½c. Resin quiet at $3@$6 75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton flat and nominal at 24c. for Middling; no sales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton declined ½c.; sales 68 bales; receipts 185 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@24½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton quiet but steady; sales 108 bales; Middling, 22½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 21c.; sales 100 bales.

### California Mining Stocks, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The following are the quotations for mining and other stocks: Gould & Curry, $525; Savage, $4,000; Chollar Potosi, $405; Ophir, $110; Hale & Norcross, $2,500; Crown Point, $960; Yellow Jacket, $610; Belcher, $170; Imperial, $145; Alpha, $450; California Steam Navigation Company, 71½; State Telegraph Company, 31.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 9.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 51¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 143⅛.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets from auction at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, wholesale and retail at unprecedented low prices.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Manhattan | Aug. 20 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Virginia | Aug. 21 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Atlantic | Aug. 24 | Bremen | New-York. |
| Europe | Aug. 29 | Havre | New-York. |
| Cimbria | Aug. 31 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| Deutschland | Aug. 31 | Bremen | New-York. |
| Bellona | Aug. 31 | London | New-York. |
| China | Aug. 31 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Minnesota | Sept. 3 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Arago | Sept. 4 | Havre | New-York. |
| City of London | Sept. 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Russia | Sept. 7 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Europe | Sept. 7 | Glasgow | New-York. |
| Teutonia | Sept. 7 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Manhattan | Sept. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Etna | Sept. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Cuba | Sept. 11 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Hansa | Sept. 12 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Atlantic | Sept. 14 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Baltimore | Sept. 14 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Columbia | Sept. 14 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Virginia | Sept. 14 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ETC. | | | |
| Henry Chauncey | Sept. 11 | Aspinwall. | |
| Missouri | Sept. 12 | Havana. | |
| Virginia | Sept. 14 | Sisal and Vera Cruz. | |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Boston and Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe *via* Quebec, by the *Moravian*, close Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 6 P. M.

The mails for Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, the South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall*.—B. L. Wood, R. Tiffany, H. A. Taylor, J. W. Faulkner, B. Mish, Major J. E. Yard and servant, U. S. A., R. A. Swain, wife and three children, A. S. Dewey and wife, Hon. Alvin Flanders, M. C., wife and two children, J. M. Richardson, wife and two children, Mrs. W. L. Burnham, Mrs. S. McIntyre, Mrs. J. B. Quinlan, and four children, L. Schilling, R. Eckerson, C. T. Willey, Capt. A. E. Hooker and wife, J. A. Bidwell, G. C. Reney, U. S. N.; H. Avery, U. S. N.; Mrs. M. C. Johnson and family, L. B. Martin, A. Hart and wife, Capt. N. E. Brooks, Mrs. L. Chapman, J. J. Stevenson, Major F. D. Ogilby, U. S. A.; W. W. Hensley, A. A. Son, Mrs. S. A. Davis and infant, T. F. Fahey, G. Bevins, Mrs. E. S. Beard and servant, H. R. Ford, George T. Cheshire, Mrs. De Wolff, Dr. J. M. Warner and wife, D. N. Hawley, T. T. Bradshaw, B. Phelps, W. H. King, A. Arente, Mr. Kelly, wife and infant, M. Robello, Mrs. Henan, J. Pyle, T. Pacini, Capt. J. Hall, J. G. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hall, C. Recuero, J. Sordo, C. T. Enell, Capt. Osgood, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Von Hagen and wife, T. Mostos, C. Wanette, L. Nedrici, J. E. Steele, Capt. Kidd, M. Lessen, W. Moffatt, G. White, B. Arcemena, J. Sweeney, wife and four children; H. N. Hauchett, J. W. Boyce, P. G. Keith, E. Coe, L. L. Nelson, M. Russan, J. and D. Dandre, C. Martin, J. Sauhert, J. Pelisson, F. J. Bailey, J. M. Morry, H. T. Barnum, J. Coleman, J. Blair, M. Baltin, S. Coventry, J. W. Hugh, H. Eilert and wife, Mrs. M. Frethuen, Mrs. A. Hall and child, P. Nichold, wife and sister, A. Francis, J. M. Schubert, Mrs. M. M. Vosoce, Hon. D. McRuen and wife, and others, and 71 in steerage.

Sept. 9—*In steamship Malta from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. R. Polh and daughter, Mrs. Gates and two children, Mr. Cattnach, Mr. Wetherber, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hesse, J. B. Windsor, Mr. Vroom, Mr. and Mrs. Orgill, six children and servant, F. Wade, J. B. Childers, James A. Smith, Miss Ham and sister, Mrs. B. Lamboon, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, L. P. Davis, D. B. Whiting, C. Boyd, R. B. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, R. and F. Walker, T. P. Hill, Mrs. Duncan, Rev. R. Grey and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, daughter and two servants, Mrs. Bentley and three children, T. C. Higgins—total 51, and 572 in the steerage, including one born on the passage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 35 | Sun sets..... 6 18 | Moon sets..... 3 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 42 | Gov. Island. 5 31 | Hell Gate..... 6 53

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 9.

### Cleared.

Steamship Chesapeake, Colby, Portland.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Eliza, (Br.,) Souper, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Co.; Goethe, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Rotterdam via Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Shields, (Br.,) Newall, Amsterdam, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Niagara, (Br.,) Carry, Cornwallis, N. S., James Edmiston; Mary J. Williams, (Br.,) Hunt, La Havre, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Portsmouth, H. W. Loud & Co.; Advent, (Br.,) Crow, Barbadoes via Norfolk, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Man[illegible], (Br.,) Douglass, Barbadoes via Norfolk, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. J. McSure, Littlefield, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, D. McCall; Charlotte, (Br.,) Carter, Hillsboro, P. I. Nevius & Sons; B. H. Jones, Davis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schooners Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, Smithers & Co.; Ella Maria, Berry, Elizabethport, Baxter & Merrill; S. J. Waring, Smith, Apalachicola, E. Post; Arlington, Sutton, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Billow, Cousins, Portsmouth, N. H., H. W. Loud & Co.; Zampa, Huntley, Machias, F. Talbot; G. D. King, Ashford, Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Boundary, Sawyer, Elizabethport; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Mardensburgh, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

Sloop Oriental, Dyer, Wareham, G. K. Rackett.

### Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., 57 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Sept. 8, at 2 P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamer Wyoming, from Philadelphia for Savannah. Same time, schr. E. W. Pratt, from Charleston for Boston; at 9 P. M., 90 miles north of Hatteras, steamship Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) McMichan, Liverpool Aug. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 623 passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived at Quarantine at 2:35 P. M. 7th inst., lat. 42 34, lon. 62 30, ship Western Empire, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to the Peoples' Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Rising Star, Seabury, Aspinwall Sept. 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Bates, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to H. P. & H. Thompson. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Flying Eagle, (of Boston,) Hays, San Francisco May 26, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 21, crossed the equator Aug. 14, in lon. 36.

Bark Glenclune, (of Glasgow,) Baldwin, (late Overman,) Yokohama April 27, with teas to Brown Bros. & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 16, St. Helena 27th, crossed the equator Aug. 6; since had light variable winds. June 24, lat. 19 38 S., lon. 68 50 E., Francis Overman, late master, died of rheumatic fever, and was buried at sea.

Bark Raleigh, Hensen, of and from Hamburg 53 ds., with mdse. and 24 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had light westerly winds, with a great deal of fogs during the passage. Is consigned to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Lady Franklin, (of Turks Island,) Bryant, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to master. Sept. 3, in lat. 42 45, lon. 64 10, had a heavy gale from S. S. E. to N. W., splitting sails and shifting cargo; vessel laboring very heavy, and shipping large quantities of water. The gale blew with great violence from S. S. E. for four hours, and shifted suddenly to N. W., and blew fearfully for three hours, with a tremendous sea; during the 13 ds. passage had 8 ds. of light easterly airs, with fog.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Keating, Glace Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Thomas Whitman. Sept. 2, Henrich Wilmofsky, a seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard to the deck, and died 6 hours after.

Brig Louisa, Doe, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Brig R. B. Gove, (of Camden, Me.,) Harkness, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Roamer, McFarlane, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig E. Bigelow, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig N. Stevens, Saunders, Bangor.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Clief, Georgetown, D. C., for Portland, Me. 7th inst., off Montauk, had a heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. E., during which sprung a leak, and is now making 1,000 strokes per hour; came into this port for repairs.

Schr. Ocean, Perkins, Martinique 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. George H. Squires, Simmons, Boston 30 hours, to Goldthwait & Overton.

Schr. Ceresco, Smith, St. George, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lugano, Johnson, Shulee, N. S., 7 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Mary Curley, (Br.,) Masters, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. J. S. Carver, Crummell, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maracaybo, Finley, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. S. P. Hows, ——, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Gran Pre, (Br.,) Thornby, Horton, N. S., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Montana, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson. Sept. 8, saw a brig on Gull Island, supposed to be the Venus, from Parrsboro, with plaster. Lies in a very bad position.

Schr. Southerner, Darling, Woods' Hole, for Baltimore.

Schr. Castillian, Jourdan, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Irvine, Diggins, Bridgeport 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, Sanborn, Machias, with lumber to Simms, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Canova, Patchen, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. S. P. Harris, Jackson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Albion, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Zeyler, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. G. H. Squire, Tibbetts, Boston.

Schr. Lookout, Langdon, Rondout, for Charlestown.

Schr. Alma Odlin, Franks, Poughkeepsie, for London.

Schr. Billow, Cousins, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Billings, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. L. L. Tapley, Perkins, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. R. Holton, Roberts, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Duroc, Bunce, Newport 22 hours.

Schr. Valhalla, Lord, Ellsworth, lumber.

Schr. Algoma, Smith, Rondout, for Salem.

BELOW—Brig George Downes, from Barbados.—(By pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, No. 6.)

WIND—At sunset, calm.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 9—Arr. steamers George B. Upton, from Charleston, and Glaucus, from New-York; bark Volunteer, from Cadiz.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9—Sld. steamship Alliance, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9—Arr. yesterday, steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

### Spoken, &c.

Astronomer—ship, from Calcutta for London, July 17, off Cape of Good Hope.

Campbell—ship, from Maulmain for Falmouth, 66 ds. out, June 30, lat. 25 43 S., lon. 51 2 E.

W. Singleton—bark, from Liverpool for Boston, no date, lat. 42, lon. 45.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY, AWARDED, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

FOR THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES, and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.
The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

LAST CALL.
Selling off BELOW COST preparatory TO REMOVAL.
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
BRIDLES, HALTERS, BLANKETS WHIPS, &C., &C.
NO. 57 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW DESIGNS OF GAS FIXTURES; ALSO, BRONZED LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS FOR KEROSENE, AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 140 9TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, to be erected on the battlefield of Gettysburgh; subscription only $1. Grand Capital Award in Cash, $100,000. Authorized by law of Pennsylvania. Every one should contribute to this patriotic enterprise. For $1 they have a chance for a fortune of $100,000, and a large number of other valuable awards, and the satisfaction of having provided for the cripples of the late war.
Office, No. 611 Broadway, second floor.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 63, Sept. 9, 1867.
53, 12, 58, 36, 71, 26, 28, 37, 48, 40, 73, 55, 10.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 64, Sept. 9, 1867.
25, 32, 67, 13, 64, 21, 19, 50, 74, 76, 54, 34.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 344, Sept. 9, 1867.
73, 8, 42, 65, 63, 18, 60, 37, 44, 32, 52, 15, 71.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 345, Sept. 9, 1867.
25, 32, 29, 28, 37, 12, 60, 27, 35, 68, 33, 17.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $5,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $19,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, hearses and coaches, 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY's Warerooms.